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VOL. XX NO. 301 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

BOMBAY CELEBRATES ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY DAY

Processions: Joint Prayers: Kirtans In Temples

300 HARIJAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN INVITED TO SOCIAL GATHERING

Appeal To Zamorin To Throw Open Doors Of Guruvayur Temple

Decorated motor vans displaying banners proclaiming in bold letters slogans such as "Down with untouchability" paraded Bombay streets on Sunday. This was part of the elaborate programme arranged in the city in connection with the celebration of the All-India Anti-untouchability Day.

There were enthusiastic scenes at public meetings held in each ward, where appeals were made by speakers asking the Zomorin to throw open the doors of the Guruvayur temple to the Harijans, and enjoining upon caste Hindus to treat Harijans on a footing of equality in all social and religious matters.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

The women contributed to the success of the day by inviting over 300 Harijan women and children to a social gathering where caste Hindu women mixed freely with their Harijan sisters. Among those present at this pleasant function which took place in the compound of the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, were: Mrs. Goshep Captain, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

JOINT PRAYERS.

Caste Hindus and Harijans offered joint prayers for the success of Mahatma Gandhi's mission of putting an end to the curse of untouchability at the Arya Samaj Hall. There were kirtans in several temples where caste Hindus fraternised with Harijans, and listened to the speeches advocating the total removal of untouchability.

CREATE STRONG PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey were the principal speakers at a meeting held in the "A" Ward. Mr. Tairsee in his speech stated that if they created a strong public opinion even century-old customs were bound to vanish, and Harijans would be regarded and given the same rights as caste Hindus.

LADIES OF RESPECTABLE FAMILIES SWEEP HERIJANS' LOCALITIES

And Wash Children Of Ahmedabad Avarnas

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

Elaborate programme was arranged, to-day, by the local Anti-Untouchability League in the observance of the All-India Anti-Untouchability Day. About 600 volunteers, including Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai and other ladies of respectable families, collected money in different parts of the city in the early morning and in the afternoon. These ladies and others visited 20 localities of depressed classes and swpt those localities that were unclean, while in those localities that were clean they washed the children of depressed classes. In the evening a silent procession in which the women of depressed classes served drinking water was taken out which terminated at the river bed where a public meeting was held at which resolutions were passed urging all Hindus to abolish untouchability and requesting the Zamorin of Calicut to throw open Guruvayur temple to the depressed classes.

Inmates of Gandhiji's Ashram observed, to-day, by sweeping the untouchables' quarters to the adjoining village, in which Dr. (Miss) Margaret Shigal, a German lady who has arrived in the Ashram took part.

LUCKNOW CELEBRITIONS

Funds Collected · Harijans Houses Cleaned: Sports Held

LUCKNOW, December 18.

Lucknow observed the Anti-Untouchability Day, to-day. Funds were collected in aid of Harijans Seva Sangh, and houses of untouchables were cleaned by high caste Hindus. Procession paraded the main streets of the city and sports were especially organised for Harijans.

In the evening a well-attended meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Ramnarayan Misra, pleader and resolutions were passed asking the Zamorin of Calicut to throw open the Guruvayur temple to untouchables, and remove civic and social disabilities.

A branch of the servants of the Untouchable League was formed with Mr. A. P. Sen, as President and Pandit Radhebehari Tewari as Secretary.—A.P.

HARIJANS SUFFERING FROM "ECONOMIC INJUSTICE"

A Plea For Consolidation Of Society

BANGALORE, Dec. 18.

"Hands off the temple entry question; once we justify coercion to bring round obstinate superstition, adieu to all boasts of religious freedom and secular freedom in India," declared Mr. Madhava Rao, the retired Dewan, presiding at the annual meeting of he Mysore Anti—Untouchability League. He opined that the evil from which the suppressed classes were suffering was economic injustice and not religious injustice. He said that it was a most criminal folly to focus public attention on social details like touchability and untouchability. Rapid industrialisation was the only remedy.

Miss Nila Nagini Devi and many others spoke. Resolutions were adopted supporting the Poona Pact, appealing to Government, religious heads and caste Hindus to consolidate society, giving equal opportunities to Harijans and save Hinduism from threatened disintegration and appealing to Harijans to lead a cleaner life and take full advantage of education and co-operative schemes started and maintained by Government for public good.—A. P.

AMY REACHES CROYDON

Beats Duchess Of Bedford's Record By Two Days

"I AM PROUD OF YOU" — *J. A. Mollison*

LONDON, December 18

Amy Mollison arrived at Croydon from Paris at 12-5 p.m. a tremendous welcome was accorded by a crowd of 10,000. Amy received a message of congratulation from the King on her return flight from Cape which beats the Duchess of Bedford's record by two days.

The first person to welcome her on arrival in London home, after her record Cape Town to England flight was Victor Smith, a young South African airman, who was disappointed by forced landings in the hope of waving to Amy while in Cape Town bound on an attempt to beat her record.

Amy commiserated his extreme bad luck. As she stepped out from the plane at Croydon, carrying a sun-helmet worn in African deserts and jungles, her husband J. A. Mollison met her with greeting, "Hullo, Amy, I am intensely proud of you". She was also greeted by her parents, Sir Malcolm Campbell, a representative of the Minister for the Air and the Secretary of State.

Amy told Reuter that her actual flying time homeward was probably less than her outward time (60 hours), and thought that, given good luck, the journey was possible in three and a half days.—Reuter.

DR. CHOITRAM GIDWANI

Removed To Sind Hyderabad

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, who was arrested here some days back for failing to report himself to the Superintendent of Police Hyderabad (Sind), in compliance with the order of the Police Commissioner, Bombay, was taken, last evening, by the Sealdah express to Hyderabad (Sind). While in jail custody here, Dr. Choitram was treated as a special-class undertrial prisoner, but he was taken by the police as an ordinary prisoner in a third class compartment and was in handcuffs.

It is said that Dr. Choithram, who had about Rs. 115 in deposit in jail, offered to pay second-class fare for himself and for one policeman to be constantly with him, but the police declined the offer, unless the doctor could defray second class expenses of all the policemen who were three in number, viz., one head constable, and two constables. The police were, it is said, asked not to handcuff him, but they said they had no orders to the contrary, the rule being to handcuff a prisoner during journey.

The secretaries of All Parties' Conference have specially invited Nawab Sayed Hamid Hussain Khan Wasiquedar, All-India representative of the ex-royal families of India to attend the Conference on Wednesday.

MR. J. G. BOURNE DEAD

Popular C. P. Civilian

FATALITY DUE TO HEROIC RESCUE OF FOREST BEATER

NAGPUR, Dec. 18.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. J. G. Bourne, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Betul, died yesterday as the result of "injuries sustained while rescuing a forest beater from being mauled by a tiger." He was a popular officer and the death is regretted throughout the province.

Mr. Bourne was president of the provincial banking enquiry and the rail roads committees. He took keen interest in the boy scout and the village uplift movement.

BAN ON AHMEDABAD PRINTER

Notice Served Not To Support Civil Disobedience

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

Mandlal Chunilal, printer and publisher of a local daily, has been served with a notice signed by the District Magistrate under the Special Powers Ordinance, requiring him not to publish the names of persons taking part in or arrested or convicted in connection with, Congress activities and abstain from all activities in support of civil disobedience.—A. P.

"DASTER-KHAN-E MOHOBAT"

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will hold an inter-communal dinner on Thursday the 22nd instant at 7 p.m. on the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge. Sardar Suleiman Cassum Mitha has consented to preside over the gathering.

BRITTEN'S ATTACK ON DEFAULTING NATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Washington.—Another attack on the defaulting nations has been made by Mr. Britten (Illinois Republican) who has introduced the resolution under which representatives of the Ways and Means Committee are required to determine the advisability of tax on the private Governmental securities held by Americans against the defaulters.—Reuter.

AMERICA WILLING TO DISCUSS WITH DEBTOR NATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Washington.—America has informed France and other debtor nations that the Administration is willing to continue debt discussion, but is opposed to any general conference and cannot promise revision.—Reuter.

SIX-LOOM WORKING

Employers Ratify Agreement

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MANCHESTER, Dec. 18.

The more looms per-weaver problem has been virtually settled by the decision of the Council of Weavers' Amalgamation to ratify the agreement for six-loom working, which the employers have already ratified.—Reuter.

R. T. C. DELIBERATIONS

"CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS MADE"

"Divergences Narrowed Down"

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The veil which hung over informal conversations in the past week is expected to be lifted immediately with the resumption of full activities of the Round Table Conference. It is taken for granted that allocation of the income-tax formed the main point of these informal talks, and it is reported that considerable progress had been made, narrowing down the divergences of view concerning the needs of the Centre, and provinces, and the requirement of States that British India must be solvent before Federation.

The extent of advance is expected to be revealed at tomorrow's meeting of the Federal Finance Committee which will also doubtless deal with such points as Bengal's demand for jute export duty, and the financial needs of Sind and Orissa, if separated.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

Hopeful feeling seems to be entertained regarding financial safeguards; and it is believed that the Committee is mindful of the considerations governing Credit and finance, and will pin its faith to the early establishment of a Reserve Bank which will have a important voice in such matters as currency, exchange and borrowing. Whether the present week will prove to be the final week of the Conference has not yet been decided, but opinion is gaining that the Conference will probably extend over Christmas.—Router's Special.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Discussion In R. T. C.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Round Table Conference this morning discussed the fundamental rights, the "constituent powers" and powers of the Indian Legislatures "vis a vis" Parliament. It is understood that the discussion mainly dealt with the fundamental rights which British-Indians favoured, but some doubt was expressed whether certain particular items were really justifiable or whether they did not present grave difficulties regarding the drafting. A view was expressed on the British side that care must be taken in any general declaration lest the result should be to make declaration valueless or tie hands of the Indian Legislatures in the administration.

The Conference adjourned till Monday afternoon when discussion will be resumed of the same heads. The Federal Financial Committee will meet on Monday morning.

To-day's discussion was opened by the Under-Secretary Mr. Butler and the principal speaker on the British Indian side was Sir Tejbahadur Sapru, other contributors being Sir John Simon and Viscount Hailsham. The provisional prrgramme is being arranged on the assumption that the Conference will close towards the end of next week, but there is still possibility of adjournment until after Christmas.

Sir John Simon pointed out that the fundamental rights would be valueless if they were not implemented by law courts and if they were implemented, it would lead to great confusion. He added that fundamental rights could only be described in general terms. He concluded that the States did not want fundamental rights.

Patro observed that in all other constitutions the fewest fundamental rights were justiciable. Sir Samuel Hoare declared that most of the rights were covered by special powers of Governors and the Governor-General. Viscount Hailsham opined that the Habeus Corpus was already covered by the Criminal Procedure Code. It is understood that there was general feeling that the fundamental rights should be included in proclamation by Crown while inaugurating the new constitution.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER CAN RETURN TO GERMANY

Law Imposing Ban Ceases To Exist

GERMAN CABINET CONSIDERS NEW BILL FOR PROTECTION OF REPUBLIC

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Berlin.—An official revelation that the law forbiding the ex-Kaiser's return to Germany no longer exists has caused much surprise. This announcement is made following the report that the bill for reshaping the law for protection of the Republic, now being considered by the Cabinet omits stipulation forbidding the ex-Kaiser's return to Germany. It appears that the law was allowed to lapse in March 1930, when it failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in the Reichstag in the vote on the question of prolonging the law for protection of the Republic.

THREE POINTS IN NEW BILL.

It is believed that only three points are included in the new bill, namely, Germany's form of State is Republican, her flag is red, black and gold, and the president and members of Government may not be held up to ridicule or contempt.

The Cabinet has agreed to the main provisions of the new act for protection of the Republic, its emblem and the person of President to replace the old law expiring on December 31. Several drastic penalties contained in the earlier emergency decrees have also been rescinded, specifically those affecting liberty of the press The special emergency clause will also disappear, but von Schleicher has indicated that he will deal shortly with any excess.—Reuter.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS

Sub-Inspector And Constable Shot Dead

HYDERABAD Residency, Dec. 18.

News has just been received from Nander in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions that sub-inspector Sadiq Ali of Lahore police and a police constable named Karam Singh were short dead there on Friday, in an encounter with dacoits. From scanty details to hand it appears that an alleged gang of Punjab dacoits were traced by the Lahore police to Nander in consequence of which Mr. Sadiq Ali recently left Lahore for Nander. Here he found that the wanted men had taken shelter in the precincts of the famous gurdwara. Thereupon accompanied by a party of local police Mr. Sadiq Ali went to arrest them, but the party was immediately greeted with a fusillade of shots as a result of which Mr. Sadiq Ali was shot dead, while Karamsingh succumbed to injuries later. On receipt of this information Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Director-General of Police Nizams Dominions and his deputies left for Nander yesterday to conduct investigations.—A. P.

BELGIAN CABINET FORMED

Count De Broqueville As Premier

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.

The new Belgian Cabinet has been formed. It includes Count De Broqueville, Prime Minister, Hymans, Foreign Minister, Janson, Justice and Defence, De Veze, Transport, Forthomme Sciences, Lipnens, Posts and Telegraphs, Poullet, Finance, Jaspar, Colonies, Tschoffen, Industry and Vanisacker Public Works.—Reuter.

No Agreement On Finance Yet

LONDON, Dec 17.

(R. T. Service).

Informal conversations on the finance question were continued to-day. It is understood that agreement has not yet been reached but talks will be resumed on Monday.—Reuter.

OUDH LANDLORDS PROTEST

Against Provinces Award

Want More Seats And Second Chamber

LUCKNOW, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the British Indian Association of Oudh with Sir Rampal Singh in the chair passed a resolution protesting against the Communal Award, which it said, unjustifiably allotted only six seats to landlords of these provinces in the constitution of the new reformed council.

The resolution demanded at least fourteen seats and added that the announcement had created deep discontent among landlords in the provinces in general and the Taluqdars of Oudh in particular, because they felt that they had been treated with great injustice and their legitimate claims ignored. By another resolution the meeting reiterated its demand for second chamber in these provinces.—A. P.

SIR J. SIMON ILL

Unable To Go To Geneva

LONDON, December 18.

Sir John Simon was unable to travel to Geneva, to-day, to conduct the British case in regard to the dispute with the Persian Government as he is in bed with severe feverish cold.—Reuter.

Boncour Accepts Offer

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Paris.—M. Paul Boncour after a brief consultation with M. Herriot has officially accepted the task of forming the Government.

The new Cabinet will not include Socialists who have decided not to join the Boncour campaign. His programme is not so revolutionary as theirs which includes drastic reduction of military expenditure, nationalisation of railways and insurance. Radicals and other left groups have assured M. Boncour their support in forming the Left Ministry.

It is understood that M. Boncour stands by the Chamber's decision to defer the debt payment pending the debt conference and next the Government must re-open negotiations with Washington forthwith.—Reuter.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from capable and respectable gentlemen for the post of BRANCH SECRETARY on Rs. 100—20—250. Post being very responsible none need apply unless in a position to submit Rs. 3000/- cash security. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Eastern Banking and Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., DELHI.
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Trade Announcement

THOSE desirous of selling their recognised claims for 1929 riots, Kalbadevi riots and 1932 riots of Bombay should apply with all particulars and the lowest amount wanted to Post Box 928, Bombay.
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Public Notices

The Western India Tanneries, Ltd.

NOTICE

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held on the 27th day of December, 1932, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road Dharavi, Bombay 17.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 20th day of December 1932 to 27th day of December 1932 (both days inclusive.)
5977

NOTICE

Imperial Bank of India,
Calcutta, the 16th November, 1932.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be closed for transfer of shares from Monday, the 2nd January, 1933 to Monday the 16th January 1933 both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD.
Managing Governors.
5935

House Valuations for 1933-34

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several wards of the City for the year 1933-34, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th December, 1932, and the 14th January 1933.

I also give notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January 1933.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves, or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

They shall be made by written application and, as required by Section 163 (2) of the Act, shall set forth briefly but fully the grounds on which the valuation is complained against.

No complaints which do not fulfil any of these conditions will be considered.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th December, 1932.
5971

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (CHRISTMAS), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th December, 1932.
5973

Municipal Election Roll

NOTICE

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ROLL and the ROLL OF DELEGATES of Registered Trade Unions which will be in force for twelve months from the 20th December, 1932, are now ready.

Copies of both the Rolls can be obtained during office hours at the Municipal Offices, Electoral Department, the former on payment of a fee of Rs. 3|- per copy of a Ward Roll or Rs. 21|- per copy of a complete Roll, and the latter at annas four per copy.

H. K. KIRPALANI.
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th December, 1932.
5983

Lost

POLICY NO W/164359, dated the 2nd February, 1916, for Rs 15.000 (Rupees Fifteen thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Calcutta branch, on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5868 BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

Notification by the Commissioner of Police Bombay

No. 15160|151-Impt. of 1932.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 3rd January 1933 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has amended rule 2 as follows:—

(1) rule 2 shall be re-numbered 2 (1), and

(2) The following shall be inserted as rule 2 (2), viz.:—

"(2) No person shall in any manner prevent any other person or vehicle from passing him or any vehicle or animal under his care on any street or prevent, interrupt or hinder the free passage (including overtaking and passing) of any person, vehicle or animal on any street and shall, for the purpose of allowing such passage, keep his vehicle or animal as near the left hand side of the street as is possible having regard to the condition of the street or the traffic thereon."

P. A. KELLY
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1932.
5982

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD, OPPOSITE NUR NARAYAN TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji the executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Gulji Singhanee, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties

LOT NO. II.—(To-day) MONDAY, the 19th December, 1932, at 4 P. M. (S. T.), on the premises:—

ALL That piece of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 367 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 461, New No. 2450, 2451, 2440, Pension and Tax bearing C Ward No. 5800, 5802, street Nos. 226 to 230, New Survey No. 493, 492, and part of 491, Cadastral Survey No. 1698, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by Kalbadevi Road on the West by Khanderao Wadi Road on the South by the house of Pooranmal Goolji Singhanee and on the North by the house of Harbilas Gangadhar.

LOT NO. III.—(To-day) MONDAY, the 19th December, 1932 at 4-45 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road and Khanderao Wadi admeasuring about 296 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 461 of Pension and Tax, bearing C Ward No. 4127, 4128, street Nos. 232-234, New Survey No. 491 Cadastral Survey No. 1699, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by Kalbadevi Road on the West by Khanderao Wadi Road on the North by the house of Pooranmal Goolji Singhanee and on the South by the house of Dayaram Sabharam.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Singhanee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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All that piece of Collector newly assessed tenure, land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 2nd Street in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 373 Suqare Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector or Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5900 and Cadastral Survey No. 65 Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 1145 1146 Street No. 1503, 1507 and bounded as follows that is the North by Kamatipura 3rd Street, the East by property of Tayaballi Mahomdali the South by Kamatipura 2nd Street on the West by stable.

For further Particulars please apply to Mr. Cooverji R. Billimoria Pleader for the Mortgagees at No. 140 A. Erskine Road, Null Bazar or to the Undersigned.

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*Suez Maru	4646	20 Dec.	30 Dec.
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xKaga Maru	5,860	30 Dec.	13 Jan
*Bengal Maru	5,396	2 Jan.	16 Jan
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	23 Jan.

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SATURDAY 24th December 1932 at 3-30 p.m.

Ekach Pyala

SUNDAY 25th December, 1932 at 3-30 p.m.

Vidya Haran

MONDAY 26th December 1932 at 3-30 p.m.

Swayamvar

Booking at the Theatre (Royal Opera House) on Monday 19th December, 1932, between 5 p.m. to 8 p m and Daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. at the Theatre

N.B.—Royal Opera House to be let on odd day inquire: Telephone No. 24725.

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The Monarch of Mirth
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"LET'S LOVE AND LAUGH"

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AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING DANCING PICTURE

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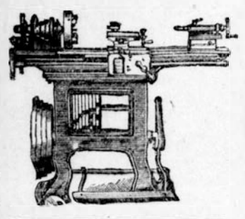

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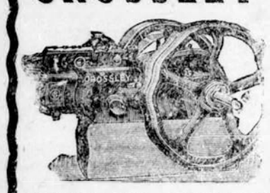

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A PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND?

RELIEVING WESTMINSTER OF LEGISLATIVE DETAIL

The Duke of Montrose writes in the "Spectator", London in mail week:

The question of Home Rule for Scotland—or Self-government, as many people prefer to call it—has been exercising attention for some time: but it is only recently that the subject has reached the stage of being taken seriously, and now it is being debated in every hearth and home.

At first Home Rule was the sport of an enthusiastic band of idealists who portrayed a kind of Utopia with an independent Sovereign, a Navy and Army of its own, and foreign Ambassadors in kilts and speaking Gaelic; but ridicule has killed such extravagances. There has been left, however, a feeling that all is not well, and that Scottish people are not having a fair chance to keep their country on the map.

NO SEPARATION POLICY.

Let it be said right away, no one of any influence proposes a policy of separation from England, or even the erection of a tariff barrier between the two countries. In Glasgow an important meeting of hard-headed businessmen has been held, and *they have inveighed akainst the* dangers of barriers to trade if *Home Rule be granted; but these* good people are trying to bang *their heads against an open door.* There is no suggestion for, and *no need of, any barriers at all.* All that Home Rulers ask is the *right for Scots people to manage* their own domestic affairs in Scotland in a legislature of their *own with final powers. No al*teration would be made to present *existing trade and commercial* conditions 'ipso facto' Home Rule *being established. If any change* took place it would only be after *serious deliberation as to the re*sults that might be gained, and the consequences that might follow, and Scots people claim to be able to weigh advantages up with just as good common sense as anybody else.

It is readily allowed that Services that are common to both *England and Scotland should be* "reserved" for a joint Parlia*ment at Westminster as now.* This refers in particular to such *matters as the* Crown, Defence, Foreign and Imperial Policy, Posts, Telegraphs, Currency, &c. There would be a Custom Union, and a Joint Treasury Committee, which latter body would deal with the agreed Imperial contribution from the Scottish Exchequer.

It is desired that Scotland should maintain her present representation at Westminster, until something better than the existing Parliament takes its place. We would not accept taxation for an Imperial contribution without fair representation at the seat of expenditure. Our purely Scottish affaids concern no one else but ourselves, and in ninety per cent. of cases our system of administration is already different from that of England. We distinctly object to legislation by "tacking"; that is to say, by adding a clause at the end of an English Bill saying: "This Act shall apply to Scotland." In many cases, as for instance in the recent Town Planning Act, that practice lends itself to unlimited legal confusion. It would be infinitely better to discuss these measures, and settle them over a legislative floor in Scotland, and have all the points dealt with by men and women who understand them, and who are the people that are going to be governed by them.

NO INCREASE OF BUREAUCRACY

It has been said: "Why not extend the powers of the present Scottish Office, or Scottish Parliamentary Grand Committee?" Tre answer is; this would simply increase bureaucracy, and already bureaucracy is one of the greatest evils of the present system of Government at Westminster. It has been stated in the House of Commons that there have been 1,500 Orders in Council issued since the War, and fully half of them have the force of an Act of Parliament, but with the difference that the representatives of the people have never been consulted about them. To tinker *with the Scittish Office would,* therefore, be no good. To ap*point more officials would be use*less. We must retain in Scotland *the principle of democratic gov*ernment, and see that the voice of the people shall prevail through *their elected representatives.*

Why should Scotland not ma*nage her own domestic affairs?* Why should she be the only na*tion in Europe whose affairs are* managed outside her own border *by another people? When the* Irish question was the dividing issue between Conservatives and Radicals in the United Kingdom, obviously devolution of govern*ment for Scotland could not be a* practical question. But to-day all *that is changed. Ireland has* been given Home Rule not in one *Parliament, but in two; and there* is no longer any reason why *Scotland should not also be gran*ted a Parliament.

The setting up of a Parliament in Scotland would relieve Westminster of a lot of unnecessary legislative detail. *This would be a* gain to the Empire as never be*fore have our legislators in London* been called upon to face such *grave Imperial and International* questions as are before them to*day. They require all the time* available at their disposal, but too often this is frittered away upon matters irrelevant and of purely local concern. The strain of modern legislation with its ramification in every directions, and with its fingers in every industrial pie, is becoming intolerable; and few men can be found to stand it for any length of time.

*Devolution will undoubtedly in*volve expenditure of some money; but apart from the initial expense of a Parliament House it is anticipated that savings in more thorough and careful legislation will fully cover such fresh outlays as may be necessary We in Scotland have expended about £900,000 in disfiguring the Pass of Glencoe with a hideous speedway. Half that money would have done all that was required with the old road, and the other half would have provided a Parliament House which would have been suitable for all we require, and ten times more useful. We wasted over £20,000 on a sheep farm at Erriboll in Sutherlandshire; we wasted more thousands over small foldings at Terreagles; Glasgow Corporation wasted over £30.000 in London in seeking powers in connexion with a Water Bill which they never obtained. All these things happened while Scottish interests have been choked up at Westminster, and would never have occurred if the "pros" and "cons" had been debated in a Parliament in Scotland.

REVIVIFY NATIONAL SPIRIT.

But apart from all this, a Parliament in Scotland would revivify the national spirit. It would give a moral "uplift," and would intensify the desire of Scots people to be up and doing all that they could to reconstitute the social welfare and the arts and crafts of their country. Now as things are, industry is drifting to the South, unemployment is rampant, and there is a feeling that it is no use trying to do anything, as Parliament has neither the time nor inclination to consider Scottish affairs. What we require now is intensive development of land; energy and enterprise in our offices; strict scrutiny of all expenditure, and the services of the ablest and most experienced men we possess. We will never get these as things are now. Last year millions of pounds for Scottish supply were voted by the House of Commons without debate, and in two days, one of which was Derby Day. Surely this is ridiculous in these difficult times, and many of us feel that in trying to put Scotland where she ought to be, in the forefront of the British Commonwealth of Nations, we are rendering the most patriotic and loyal service possible for our King and Empire.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS

FOR 1933 with Monthly and Weekly Forecast.

The Reading describe in detail such important happenings as Finance; Profession, Love, Marriage, Business, Health, Travel, changes, Lucky Number, Astral-colour, Birth Stone, Favourable and unfavourable dates for every month of 1933 with Weekly forecast and Moon Table Guide for every day of 1933.

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(The gist of eminent Medical opinion)

ACCEPT PRINCIPLE OF SE PARATION

lMotion In Burma Counci

RANGOON Dec. 17.

When the Burma Council resumed sitting to-day Mr. U Ba Pe, Leader of the People's Party, moved a motion strongly urging the British Government to accept the principle of separation of Burma from India and to frame Burma's future constitution in conformity with the policy of the British Government declared by the Premier on January 1, 1931, at the Indian Round Table Conference. Responsibility transferred to popular control should not be inferior in nature or degree to what is finally granted to India at the Centre and provinces. He further urged that His Majesty's Government should convene a conference of the representatives of Burma political opinion for determining the future constitution. Mr U. Ba Pe declared that the separation question was not a new one.

Mr. Ba Pe referred to the resolutions passed by antiseparationist and pointed out that those protested against the acceptance of Premier's constitution, objected to separation on the basis of Premier's constitution and also against permanent federation. He proved, therefore, that anti-separationists were in reality separationists. Dealing with the idea that Burma as a part of India would get Home Rule when India got it. Mr. U. Ba Pe said that Burma being a portion of India would still remain under the Indian Home Rule. Federation would get the Home Rule and not provincial Governments. Granted that India were to get independence, Burma would only be a Dominion under India. The speaker analysed the motions tabled and suggested that Indians who were out here merely for commercial purposes, should remain neutral.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Mr. U. Ni, Independent Separationist, enquired of the Government whether the British Government would consider the question of right of secession as contemplated in one motion. The Finance Member replied that yesterdays statement was very clear on the point and he had nothing to say further. Mr. U. Ba Pe was supported by a member of his party after which Doctor Ba Yin, Ex-Minister spoke. He said that his mandate was to inform the Government that they wanted to enter Federation, not perpetually but with the right of secession. He pointed out that the Federation by agreement with component parts was possible. As members wanted to have the Government statement announced by the Finance Member translated into Burmese the President, after taking the sense of the House, adjourned till Monday when discussion will be resumed.

ANTI-SEPARATIONISTS' MOTIONS.

According to the President's suggestion to which the House agreed three motions moved will be treated as separate replies to the Premiers speech and after general debate on the subject an reply to the debate by three movers, each motion will be put to vote separately.

Two motion tabled by the Members of Chit Hlaings Party, one recommending conditional federation and the other recommending Government to accept the country's verdict and invite representatives of popular opinion to the Indian Round Table Conference have been withdrawn and the decision now lies on three motions moved by U. Tha Graw and Maung Maung, both anti-separationists, and U. Ba Pe separationist. Debate is expected to conclude on Tuesday.—A. P.

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Slack Demand For Yarn From Consuming Centeres

LARGE ARRIVALS OF JAPANESE YARNS

Poor Sales Of Indian Yarns

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The important event during the past week has been the publication of the American Government Bureau Report on Thursday last, which proved to be a bearish document and created a further loss of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers regarding the future course of the yarn prices. The estimated crop has proved to be surprsingly more than the first estimate and naturally therefore after the publication of the Bureau all markets including yarn and cloth became more nervous, and transactions in yarn as a result have been very limited. It is however surprising that the publication of such bearish Bureau Report was not followed by a drastic fall in the prices of raw material both in America and Liverpool as well as in indian markets and this is attributed to the improvement in Trade demand and the admittedly low level of the Cotton prices ruling at the moment. The cotton prices have accordingly remained remarkably steady after the Bureu Report uptil now and the latest reports from America have been far from pessimistic.

The trade however has no confidence as yet in the present level of prices of Indian Cotton and consequently on the present level of prices ruling both for cloth and yarns. This has been manifested by the continued slack demand, both in cloth and in yarn from all important consuming districts in this vast country. The latest reports received from all these important centres go to show that the dealers and consumers are not yet prepared to follow the steadiness displayed by Cotton and they are constantly afraid of sharp decline in cotton prices in the next few days. Demand, therefore, has been tiresomely slack during the last few days and the dealers have been getting tired of holding the stocks any further in spite of the steady prices of the raw material. It is evident that there has yet been no confidence in the present level of prices amongst the dealers and that is why they have been waiting and watching further developments before committing any purchases in all kinds of yarns even at the present level of prices.

It is also reported that it does not at all pay the weavers to make purchases of any kinds of yarns at the current prices and to weave the cloths and to market them at anything like living wages owing to daily increasing competition from Japanese cloths and also from Indian-made Khadi and other cloths. The actual consumers' demand therefore, is yet very small and so long as no improvement is found in the demand we are afraid no improvement in the prices of yarns will be possible in spite of the steadiness in the prices of raw material. The future tendency in yarns, therefore, is yet far from hopeful and if for any reasons there is a further decline in cotton, prices in yarns will decline yet further

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing to report in this class of yarns and prices remain unchanged. Fresh Manchester business is absolutely out of question at the moment.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices declined to the extent of quarter anna per lb. in the earlier part of the week. but since there has been some recovery mostly due to the speculative purchases. Demand from consuming centres continues to remain slack probably due to very heavy stocks and continued large arrivals. Sam pin and Exchange have moved within a narrow range during the week.

ART SILK YARNS.

The important event during the week has been the reduction by the Syndicate to the extent of three-quarter anna per lb. alround, but immediately after this news was disclosed, the Japanese prices have declined accordingly and the Japanese Art Silk yarns have been underselling the Syndicate good. In the opinion of the market the reduction is very small and half-hearted and is not likely to bring about any important sales. Stocks in the consuming centres are sufficient and the Holidays in Southern Indian consuming districts will naturally come in the way of sales at present. The future tendency is still uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our mills have been reporting very poor sales, both in yarns as well as in cloth and stocks are reported to have been accumulating day after day. Demand from the consuming centres is yet very slack and the purchasing power of the masses being much too low on account of the very poor prices realized for the commodities, there are yet no signs for any definite improvement in the consumers' demand. Our mills find it extremely difficult to compete with the upcountry mills on account of their very high overhead charges with the result that what little sales they have been abie to do are hardly sufficient to show them any profits. The future course is yet very uncertain.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17.	
January	6.03
March	6.15
May	6.26
July	6.36
Middling Spot	6.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York. Dec. 17.	
December	5.97
January	5.99
Middling Spot	6.04

10-55 A. M. CLOSED

NEW YORK NOON CALL. CLOSED.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTCSI

New York, Dec. 17.	Bales.
Day's receipt at all U. S. Ports	23.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool. Dec. 17 10-10 A. M. To-day's Quotations	Closing.
December	5.00
January 5.01	5.00
February	5.01
March 5.04	5.03
April	5.04
May 5.07	5.05
June	5.05
July 5.07	5.06
August	5.06
September	5.06
October 5.08	5.07
November	5.07
December	5.09
Middling Spot	5.29

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 1.7	
Sakellaridis. December	6.84
January	6.90
March	7.04
May	7.14
July	7.22
October	7.37
November	7.34
F. G. F. Spot	7 19

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 1.7	
BROACH:—	
Fully good (Good Staple	4.87
Fine (Good Staple)	4.99
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.11
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.96
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.18
Superfine	4.28
Fine	4.38
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.28
Fine	4.38
Superfine	4 48

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 17.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17
Forward	17-1/6

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 17.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6 4 7-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 17.

Bank Bills 3 Months Market Rate 1 5/1-53 to 1-32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 Months market Rate 1-7/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market Rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market Rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

T. T. London on Berlin	1.393-1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.25-1/2
T. T. London on Brussels	23.93
T. T. London on Madrid	40.59
T. T. London on Milan	64.65
T. T. London on Berne	17.22
T. T. London on Paris	84.84
T. T. London on Prague	111.75
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.31-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 17.

London, Dec. 17.

Chartered Bank of I A & C £131-1|2.

Honkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £116.

P & O Banking Corporation £8-3|4.

National Bank of India £43.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £108-1|8.

Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent £98-1|8.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.p. £54.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £74-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £86-1|2.

Indian Stock 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £107.

Consols 2-1|2 p.c. £73-1|4.

War Loan 5 p.c. £97-7|8.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £107-3|8.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 17.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 2-15|32 sellers.

Company Reports

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons have issued the following report dated December 16:—

For the year ended 30th June 1932:—

The Jupiter General Issurance Co., Ltd.—showed the premium income to be Rs. 12,53,621, Rs. 2,39,580, Rs. 2,10,999 and Rs. 1,96,071 in Fire, Marine, Accident and Life departments as against Rs. 10,19,090, 2,13,076 234250 and 170123 in respective departments in the year 1930-31. The claims paid and outstanding work out to 38 27 per cent 45.38 per cent and 50.69 in Fire, Marine and Accident departments respectively. A dividend at annas 12 per share was declared in the general meeting instead of annas 8 proposed in the report, as against annas 8 in the preceding year.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

	Lacs.		Lacs.
Capital Paid up	.....	Life Department assets	2.65
Capital Ordinary	18.75	Furniture	0.07
Capital 6-1|2 p.c. Prefs.	4.99	Investments at cost	31 86
Departmental Fund	11.40	Outstandings	10.72
Other Funds	3.20	Cash and Other Balances	3.39
Unclaimed Dividends	.26		
Other Liabilities	8.85		
Profit and Loss a|c	1.24		
	48.69		48.69

The New Mofussil Co., Ltd.,—showed a loss of Rs. 2,26,041 as against a profit of Rs. 44,526 in 1930-31. It is reported that this unsatisfactory result is due to very poor cotton crops and fall in the prices of Oil and Oilcakes and the keen competition in these markets. No dividend is declared as against Rs. 16 in the preceding year. The year's loss is being carried forward to next year

THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO. LTD.

	Lacs.		Lacs.
Capital	12.50	Fixed Capital Expenditure	37.52
Funds	17.37	(Rs. 1.69,622 written off)	
Departmental Fund	1.00	Stores & Spares	1.95
Other Liabilities	15.50	Stock-in-Trade	2.68
		Outstandings	1,58
		Investments	.01
		Cash & other Balances	.48
		Profit and Loss a|c	2.15
	46.37		46.37

The Manmar Mfg. Co. Ltd.—showed a loss of Rs. 12,326 as against a profit of Rs. 20,251 in 1930-31. After deducting Rs. 2,102 the balance brought forward from last year, there remains a debit balance of Rs. 10,221 to profit and loss account. No dividend is declared as against Rs. 15 in the preceding year, when Rs. 3,000 was transferred from the Dividend Fund.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

	Lacs.		Lacs.
Capital	3.50	Block a|c	3.16
Funds	.73	(Rs. 1,98,235 written off)	
Unclaimed Dividends	.04	Stores and Spares	.06
Other Liabilities	.15	Outstandings	.33
		(Rs. 5,982 doubtful)	
		Cash & Other Balances	.77
		Profit and Loss a|c	.10
	4.42		4.42

For the year ended 31st May 1932.

The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp Ltd.—Showed a profit of Rs. 12,33,247 as against 17,06,129 in the preceding year, after providing 160000, and 560000 for income tax in respective years. The Stock-in-trade at cost or under which exceeds last year's stock by over Rs. 44 lacs. The investments are down by Rs. 45468"3 by Rs. 45,46,873 lacs at Rs. 52,58,416.

In rubber share investments no dividend was received this year as compared with 5 per cent preference dividend in 1930-31 and 10 per cent and 5 per cent. on preference and ordinary shares respectively in 1929-30.

The profit on tea is Rs. 229839 which is less by about Rs. 35000 than last year, though it is reported there was on difference in acreages advised in last year but the average price of tea sold during the year fell by annas 3 per lb. The crop produced during the year was 2,723,801 lbs. which is a decrease of about 40,000 lbs.

The directors say that both Teak and Tea, the two principal commodities in which the company deals are guaranteed preference under Ottawa Trade Agreement. The per cent and on Tea 2d. per lb. per cent and on Tea 2 per lb. clared at Rs. 10 on fully paid up shares and Rs. 4 on partly paid shares making for the year Rs. 15 and 6 as against 17-8 and 7 in the preceding year respectively.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORP. LTD.

	Lacs.		Lacs.
Capital paid up	94.50	Fixed Capital Expenditure	1,07.38
Reserve Funds	44 55	(Rs. 81,14,140 written off)	
Departmental Funds	15.52	Stores & Spares	7.15
Loans Secured	33.39	Live Stock	12.96
Loans Unsecured	40.16	Stock-in-Trade	1,54.16
Unclaimed Dividends	.28	Outstandings	10.19
Other Liabilities	108.13	Investments	52.59
Profit & Loss a|c	12.33	(No details given of investment of Rs. 13,44,944)	
		Cash & Other Balances	4.43
	3,48.86		3,48.86

For the year ended 31st August 1932.

The Gwalior Cement Co. Ltd.—Showed a profit of Rs. 228005 as against a profit of Rs. 165469 (after providing Rs. 170014 for depreciation), in the preceding year. Rs. 1 lac having been appropriated to depreciation account. A dividend at Rs. 3 per share is declared as compared with Rs. 4 in 1930-31. Rs. 29264 is being carried forward.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Lacs.		Lacs.
Capital	26.13	Fixed Capital Expenditure	26.75
Reserve Fund	3.50	(Rs. 10,74,745 written off)	
Unclaimed Dividends	0.04	Stores & Spares	2.26
Other Liabilities	1.72	Stock-in-Trade	1.23
Profit & Loss a|c	2.44	Outstandings	1.78
		Cash & Other Balances	1.81
	33.83		33.83

Why Cotton Exibits Healthy Undertone

Major Upward Trends Are Inaugurated When The Statistical Position Display Bearihed Picture

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton review dated New York November 16:—

A resume of conditions prevailing in the cotton market during the past four weeks can be given in few words. Pre-election apathy aptly describes conditions in the early period. A government crop estimate showing a further increase in this year's yield of half a million bales on top of a sweeping Democratic victory in the presidential election stimulated sufficient activity in trading to cause the market to register both a high and a low price level for the period under review. After declining to 5.91 for December, after publication of crop estimate on November 9th the market within fory-eight hours advanced to 6.61 while present price levels are unchanged from those prevailing on October 17th last. Present prices are likewise in line with those prevailing at this date last year.

TEXTILE SITUATION

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants reported that production of carded cotton cloths for October increased 11 per cent. over the weekly rate for September. Billings were estimated as 97.4 per cent. of production. Stocks of 166,368,000 on Oct. 31st showed the lowest figure for any month except the 160,121,000 yards recorded in the September report. Sales were reported as 59.1 per cent. of production and unfilled orders decreased 21.8 per cent. Cotton exports for the three months ended to October 31st, according to figures released on the 15 inst. by the Department of Commerce totalled 2,194,000 bales as against 1,783,000 bales during the corresponding months of last year's cotton season, an increase of 23 per cent. The Census Bureau's October consumption figure of 502,000 bales was 41,000 bales over the October, 1931, estimate. Domestic mills used 1,563,000 bales in the first three months of the season, or about 25,000 bales more than in the same time last season.

TOTAL SUPPLY.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, the total current season's supply of American cotton on the basis of the last Government crop estimate of 11,945,000 bales is approximately 25,268,000 bales compared with 25,796,000 bales for last year, or say only 528,000 bales less. It is, therefore, opportune to make comparisons of American crop movement figures in an endeavour to detect some feature in connection with distribution of the supply that may create the incentive for speculative participation which is badly needed to stimulate market activity and enhancement in prices. Analysis of these figures indicates that the movement of cotton yet to be brought into sight from this date on is relatively small in comparison with a year ago. For instance:

	Bales.
The crop last season was	16.877,000
Intosight on Nov. 11 was given as	6,826.000
Balance to come intosight	10,051,000
Crop this season estimated at	11.945,000
Intosight on Nov. 11	5.952,000
Balance to come intosight	5.993.000

These figures are worthy of some consideration as they show that the weight of the intosight movement from this date on will be 4,058.000 bales or approximately forty per cent. under that for the corresponding time last season. Or to elaborate, with the outlook for increased consumption, there remains to come intosight only 5.993.000 bales, while a year ago at a time when consumption was constantly decreasing the amount of cotton still remaining to come intosight totalled 10,051,000 bales. This would point to the removal shortly of hedge pressure as an important market influence.

THE VITALITY.

To-day we are confronted with conditions that offer encouragement and give promise for improvement. The vitality of business and its recuperative powers is expected to exert considerable influence on price movements of all commodities. The large supply figures have practically spent their force as a bearish factor. It is interesting in this respect to look back to previous periods of exceptionally low prices, and it will be noted that major upward trends were inaugurated when the statistical position of cotton displayed a very bearish picture. Therefore large supplies could not be stressed as a barrier to higher prices. The manner in which hedgeselling has been absorbed by trade buying and the failure of the unexpected large increase in the crop estimate t have any depressing influence are demonstrative of underlying strength that cannot be overlooked. At the present moment we are going through a period of retrenchment in activity in cotton textiles which is more or less seasonal. However, the fundamentals of the textile industry are sound, which together with reports indicating that the goods resulting from the August activity are rapidly going into consumption, gives encouragement for an early resumption of the brisk demand. Sentiment amongst cotton textile merchants indicates a greater disposition to take a more constructive view of the political and business outlook and the recent retail business gives hopes for an active spring season. While the market during the period of quiet conditions will probably become more or less of a trading affair and at times be called upon to absorb accumulations of hedges, we feel that the outlook is sufficiently encouraging to warrant buying cotton on all periods of easiness.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York. Dec. 16.

	Season To-date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1931/2	Week 1931.	Bales.
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	8,476	326	9,440	424	"
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	2,503	70	2,629	166	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	3.731	217	3,653	274	"
Of which to Japan	801	57	867	71	"
Of which to China	114	11	582	44	"
Of which to G. B.	624	40	529	20	"
Of which to Germany	887	36	735	44	"
Stock at New York	...	202	...	222	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	...	4,874	...	4,647	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	...	2.260	...	2.214	"
World's Visible Supply	...	11,431	...	11,019	"
Of which to American Cotton	...	9,836	...	9.211	"
Forwarded to the world's Mill (excluding Linters)	5,444	242	5,429	404	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,463	776	5.854	294	"

N. B.:—ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. Cargoes 22|9 Dec. sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes 22|3 Jan|Feb. sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 23|9 Dec|Jan sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels no offers.

COFFEE—

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 8-1|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec 17.

Cottonseed Bombay C.I.F. Hull ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. Hull ton £11-5-0 Dec|Jan sellers.

Rapessed Toria Hull|Continent ton £12-5-0 Dec sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 17.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 16|1-1|2 Dec sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 17|3 Jan|Feb sellers.

LONDON METAL.

London, Dec 17.

Market closed.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C & F Calcutta Dec. per cwt. 8|1-1|2 sellers.

C & F Bombay Dec. per cwt 7|7-1|2 sellers.

C & F Karachi Dec. per cwt. 7|7-1|2 sellers.

LINSEED

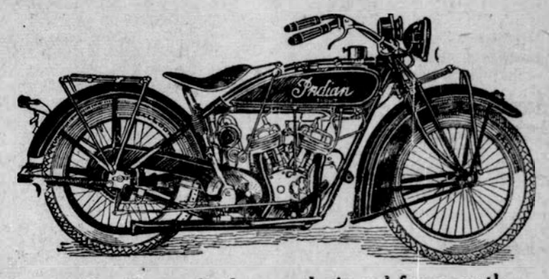
London, Dec. 17.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11-2-6 Dec|Jan sellers.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. (Hull) ton £8-15-0 Dec|Jan sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton £11-10-0 Dec|Jan sellers.

Indian Motocycles



Indian Motor Cycles are designed for smooth and pleasure riding. For town work or for touring purposes, for professional men or for pleasure seeker, the INDIANS are proved to be the ideal motor cycles.

Power—Speed—Hill-climbing are all there

SOLE AGENTS:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,

534, Sandhurst Bridge, : : : BOMBAY 7.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS". ✧ *Telephone:* 40585.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Magsar Vad 6, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 20, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 14, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 5m.
Sunset—6h. 6m.
Hightide—3-40; 15-51.
Lowtide—10-08; 21-27.
Phases of the Moon:—Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m. New moon 27th Dec. 4h. 52m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 20.
Improvement Board Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Sydenham College of Commerce College Day. Dewan Bahadur S.T. Kambli presiding, 5-45 p.m

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Let Us Love and Laugh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—"Is Everybody Happy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tarzan the Ape Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON — " Bhartruhari " Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Platinum Blonde". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END — "Shyam Sundar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Khuda Dost". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"She Wanted a Millionaire." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla)—"Round the World in 80 minutes". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Light Music by P. N. Dewoolker and instrumental by Madhavlal (Sitar Solo), 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

TEACHERS' UNION:—A meeting of the Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Demonstration Hall at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday), when Mr. S. S. Rane, a member of the Union will give a talk on "The Evidence For Evolution". The talk will be illustrated with magic lantern slides.

GATHA SOCIETY:—Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will read a short note in English on the word 'Kehrp" —(etheric body) in the Iranian literature to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort.

FREE CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS:—Principal, V. K. Joshi, will inaugurate the Co-operative Training Class, arranged by the Dadar Co-operative Institute, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Currimbhoy Institute, Delisle Road, Parel, when he will deliver his address, on the "Aims and Scope of Co-operative Movement".

MEDICAL UNION:—A clinical meeting and a social of the Bombay Medical Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.), at Appa Baug Estate, 41, Queens Road, (above "Presidency Motors"), when a lecture will be delivered on "Basal Metabolism and the Treatment of the Goitres and Obesity" A practical demonstration will be given of the technique of testing Basal Metabolism.

SWASTIK LEAGUE:—The hon. secretary, the Swastik League writes: "The 4th annual camp of the Swastik League volunteer corps will be held on the 28th and 29th January next at Vazareshwari. The volunteers and the other members of the League who desire to attend he camp are requested to see the notice board for details."

"SWARAJYA AND RELIGION":—to-day (Monday), 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Pandit Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Swarajya and Religion" in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road.

CHARGE OF MAKING COUNTERFEIT COINS

Three Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ramlal Baldev and two others, who were arrested on Friday on a charge of making and issuing counterfeit coins, were remanded to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to police custody for a period of 12 days to enable the police to complete their inquiries in the matter.

The Princess Street police got an information and raided a house situated at Bhuleshwar on Friday and arrested the accused. They also discovered a number of false coins and some instruments employed in making the counterfeit coins.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL CONFERENCE

Jubilee Session Begins On Wednesday

The following is the programme for the eighth Indian Mathematical Conference (Jubilee Session) which will be held in Bombay, under the auspices of the University of Bombay:—

Wednesday, (21st December): Inauguration of the Conference by H. E. the Governor, 10-15 a.m.

Presidential address by R. B. P. V. Seshu Aiyar, 11 a.m.

Public address by Dr. Megh Nad Saha D.Sc., F.R.S., President of the Indian Academy of Science, Allahabad, 5 p.m. on "The present crisis in the Science of Dynamics."

Thursday (22nd Dec.): Discussion on School Mathematics, at 2 p.m.

Friday (23rd Dec.): Discussion on College Mathematics at 2 p.m.

POPULAR PUBLIC LECTURES

(1) Dr. R. Vaidyanathswamy D.Sc. on Thursday (22nd Dec.) at 6-30 p.m. on "The nature of the Continuum."

(2) Rao Bahadur P. V. Sashu Aiyar on Friday (23rd Dec.) at 6-30 p.m. on "The nature of Mathematics and Religion."

Jubilee celebration and presentation of an address to Mr. M. T. Narayniengar, First Editor of the Society's Journal on Saturday, (24th December) at 11-30 a.m.

All meetings except the inauguration ceremony are open to the public. Application for cards to witness the inauguration should be made to Prof. K. R. Gunjikar Hon. Local Secretary, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road. The public meetings will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, and the business meetings in the Royal Institute of Science.

Bara Chawl Tenants' Association

A public meeting of the tenants of Bara Chawl near Sun Mill, Lower Parel, was held on Sunday morning, under the presidentship of Advocate J. S. Savant.

Messrs. Ragji, Patade, Jadhav and Munagekar delivered speeches and the following resolutions were carried:

The first resolution protested against the enhanced rent from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-8-0 which was further increased to Rs. 6-8-0.

The second resolution referred to the state of affairs prevailing in the chawl and it was resolved to bring the fact to the notice of the Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner.

By their resolution a deputation of the tenants under the presidentship of Advocate Savant was appointed to get redress of the tenants' grievances and by the last resolution a tenants' association was formed.

PARSI CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY:—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies having granted permission to start Co-operative Building Societies on tenant ownership system, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), on "Advantages of Provincial Educational Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute", for starting Co-operative Building Societies and Educational Societies for the benefit of middle class tenants and helpless college students. Mr. M. J. S. Kharas will preside.

Lt.-Col. M. P. KHAREGAT

Death From Heart Failure

SURGEON WHO RETIRED FROM I.M.S. 32 YEARS AGO

We regret to announce the death of Lt.-Col. Merwanji Pestonji Kharegat, I.M.S., (retired), at his residence at Napean Sea Road, on Saturday night. Dr. Kharegat was a member of the Indian Medical Service and retired from it over 30 years ago. Since then he was in private practice. The Kharegat family was one of the earliest to seek advantage of foreign education.

DIES OF HEART FAILURE

Arriving home on Saturday night after his usual drive, Lt.-Col. Kharegat felt himself unfit to sit at dinner, and after retiring to bed he summoned his son-in-law Major Daboo, who happened to be near, and requested the presence of his son Major Kharegat. The labour of both Majors Kharegat and Daboo proved unavailing and the Colonel died of heart failure.

Born in Bombay, graduating in the Elphinstone College, the late Lt.-Colonel proceeded to Edinburgh to take his L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., degrees, after taking his L.M. and S. degree at the Bombay University.

JOINS I.M.S. IN 1880.

He joined the I.M.S. in 1880. He spent the first part of his life in the Madras Presidency and later was in Burma where during the Burmese War he got the Burmese War Medal and Clasp.

After 20 years' service, he retired in 1900 with the rank of Lt.-Col., and set up private practice in Bombay. When the War broke out he offered his services and was appointed as Superintendent of the Matheran Hill Station, which post he occupied till 1919, when he retired from active service

Lt.-Col. Kharegat was a man of many-sided activities, and took a great deal of interest in all matters connected with the Parsi community, especially from a medical point of view. He took a leading part in establishing the Parsee General Hospital

He leaves behind him, to bemoan his death, two sons in the I.M.S. one in the I.C.S, and another in the Electrical Engineering line along with his only daughter, the wife of Major Daboo.

It may be added that Dr. Kharegat's brother Mr. Maneckji Pestonji Kharegat who is a trustee of the Parsi Panchayat, is a retired I. C. S.

"THROUGH UNITY WE MUST REACH OUR GOAL"

Mr. Sidhwa's Appeal

Bombay, Sunday.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Maulvi Mahomed Sidiq of Karachi were released from Nasik all, yesterday, after completion of their terms of imprisonment. They arrived in Bombay "en route" to Karachi.

Mr. Sidhwa in an interview congratulated those who initiated the Unity Conference at Allahabad and said that it was only through unity that we could reach our goal. A breakdown of the Conference at this juncture would, he added, be disastrous to the country. He appealed to both Hindu and Muslim representatives to narrow down their communal interests and cultivate a national outlook.

He wished Maulana Shaukat Ali, when he saw only a few days before his arrest and who was so eager for a settlement on the electorate issue, was in India just now. Mr. Sidhwa, however, had full confidence in the Maulana's deputy, Sheikh Abdul Majid, who was also equally anxious for a settlement on the joint electorate basis.

SIND S PARATION PROBLEM.

As regards the question of separation of Sind, Mr. Sidhwa thought it past history. He could assure non-Muslims of Sind—if any assurance was needed—that Sind separated from the Bombay Presidency would be far more happy than at present. Would it not be graceful, he asked, to agree to separation as a compromise between the two communities than to accept it as an imposition by an external authority?—A. P.

DOCTOR CHARGED WITH THEFT

Plea Of Complete Innocence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A touching plea saying that but for this case, he would have been by this time in England furthering his studies, that he had incurred a heavy loss and that his future career had been marred by the proceedings against him although he was entirely innocent was put forth before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Dr. G. R. Sheik, the ex-House Surgeon of the "Crescent Free Hospital", who stood charged with having stolen some hospital records, photographs and bullets, that had been extracted from the injured during the recent communal riots

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case against the accused is that the Crescent Free Hospital was organised in May this year by Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed (who is the complainant in this case) for the benefit of the injured Muslims during the last communal riots. Dr. Sheik was appointed as Chief Officer of the hospital. In the month of July, it is alleged that Dr. Sheik left the hospital as he was not given the post of the treasurer of the hospital. When he left, it is further alleged by the complainant, the doctor took away with him record books containing entries of persons admitted into the hospital, the certificate forms, photographs and some bullets that had been extracted from the injured persons. Later, the complainant got back some of the records when the doctor was served with a lawyer's notice. But it was alleged the doctor had retained with him the record of more than 500 cases treated in the hospital during the riots and also bullets.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED

In a lengthy statement, Dr. Sheik denied all the allegations made against him by the complainant. The accused said that he himself was responsible for starting the Crescent Free Hospital and described in detail the internal fight for power over the hospital. The reason for his leaving the hospital was that he was ordered by the complainant to remove his sign board, which he took as an insult and left the hospital. The accused stated that the charge of theft of the extracted bullets was frivolous as the doctor who extracted them was entitled to keep them with him, and as regards the theft of records, the accused stated that whatever records he had, he returned to the brother of the complainant when the notice was served on him.

PLEA OF COMPLETE INNOCENCE.

Pleading complete innocence, the doctor added: "I have been awarded by the Bombay University the Sir Currimbhoy Scholarship for overseas studies, and but for this case I would have availed myself of it, and gone to England for further studies. I have thus suffered heavy loss, and my future career has been marred in no small measure by these proceedings. I am entirely innocent and pray that I may be acquitted."

Dr. G. R. Sheikh who is a B.Sc., and M.B.B.S., was for some time the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital. He is at present a teacher in the Grant Medical College, and an officer of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He is also the Vice President of the Muslim Ambulance Corps and has his own dispensary in the city.

The case is postponed.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the doctor and Mr. M. N. Saher appeared for the complainant.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

Fakir Succumbs To Injuries

Bombay, Sunday.

A motor accident which occurred yesterday on Mahomedalli Road resulted in the death of a Muslim fakir named Mahomed Hussein Hakim Ali (40).

It appears that at about 10-30 a.m., yesterday, motor car No. W. 664 was being driven along the road in the direction of Bori Bunder. When the car reached the junction of Mahomedali Road and Chunabhati, Mahomed Hussein attempted to cross the road. He was knocked down by the bumper of the car and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died to-day.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Record Of All-Round Good Work In 1931

The Social Service League's report for last year showed progress all round at a meeting held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Home, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri presiding.

The following are some of the activities of the League in 1931:—

During the year under report, the League maintained 7 night schools, 3 reading rooms, 3 standing libraries and several centres of travelling free library. Of the seven night schools one was Anglo-Marathi, one Anglo-Gujarati, four Anglo-Urdu and one Night High School. The total number of students on the roll was 353, the average daily attendance being 299. One of the Anglo-Urdu Night Schools was closed in August on account of poor attendance. About 100, people daily took advantage of the three reading rooms and 1983 books were issued from three standing libraries and twelve boxes of the travelling free library were supplied to 10 centres, the number of books issued from the boxes being 3.060.

TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

This school was able to show satisfactory progress in the year under report. Of the 45 students who appeared for their examination 43 were successful. There were five final year students and four of them got through. At the end of the year under report the total number of students on the roll was 109, the average daily attendance being 94.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The total number of patients treated at the Bachubai Kanji Cursondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children was 23,099 (12,557 women and 10,542 children) during the year under report. The patients represented all castes and creeds in the City. On behalf of the Arya Mahila Samaj, Bombay, milk was supplied free to needy mothers and children among the patients at a total cost of Rs. 414-4-0. At the Madanpura Settlement 3.298 poor eye patients were treated free by Dr. S. R. Machave, honorary opthalmic surgeon of the Blind Relief Association. Also 58 poor patient were supplied with glasses free of charges by that Association.

Work for women mainly consists of three Industrial Schools for Women, one at Parel, another at Vile Parle and the third at tGrgaum. The total number of students on the rolls during the year under report was 367, the average daily attendance being 247. The subjects taught in these schools include sewing and cutting, fancy work, handicrafts, drawing and pen-painting.

SETTLEMENT AT BELGAUM.

Mr. M. R. Bade, one of the League's life-workers is in charge of the Industrial Settlement (for Criminal Tribes) at Belgaum. During the year under report, the total population of the settlement was 332 as against 307 in 1930. No difficulties were experienced in securing employment for the settlers during the period under report. A primary Marathi school is maintained in the settlement. The number of children attending this school was 63.

Mr. G. G. Phase, one of the life-workers of the League, worked as Agent of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, during the year under report, his duties being to visit the Arthur Road Jail daily for interviewing prisoners on their release and to help such of them as were in need of food, clothing, shelter, passage or means of starting some honest business. In this way the wants of 602 released prisoners were attended to.

Mr. D. S. Savardekar, another of the League's life-workers worked as part-time Chief Supervisor in the Children's Aid Society during the period under report. He attended the Juvenile Court and assisted the Bench as and when required and also organized supervision work for the after-care of the children dealt with under the Bombay Children Act, the Reformatory Schools Act and the Apprentices' Act.

Mr. P. G. Naik, one of the life-workers of the League, worked for the Bombay Vigilance Association as a part-time worker during the year under report. He carefully watched the working of the Prostitution Act and reported the result to the Committee of the Association, and also continued the work of watching the Turkish Baths and Massage Establishments. About 30 complaints regarding prostitution were carefully investigated, and in some of them proper action was taken by the authorities.

"ALL-ROUND GOOD WORK."

"The work of the Social Service League has been good all round", said the Chairman in the course of his remarks, though it did not mean that the work of one branch was better than that of others. Still he would testify that the work for women has done excellantly and was very valuable. "The League wants to extend those activities," he said, but there are obvious difficulties owing to lack of accommodation and necessity of funds. The Committee have succeeded in getting some valuable donations and but for the depression they would have got a more generous response from the public.

KASHMIR'S NEW CHAPTER OF PROGRESS

Sir S. Hoare's Tribute

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Proposing the health of the Maharajah of Kashmir at a dinner under the presidency of Mr. Wajahat Hussain at Mayfair Hotel, Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that Kashmir like other countries had experienced difficult times during the last 18 months, but as far as could be judged political difficulties had been surmounted and Kashmir had now embarked on a new chapter of continued progress. He paid a tribute to the Maharaja in that connection, and said that British India was enabled to help during troubles, outward visible sign of which was the presence of Mr. Wajahat who was a distinguished member of the United Provinces Civil Service under a successful administrator Sir Malcolm Hailey, to whom Sir S. Hoare paid a tribute for his remarkable achievements during the no-rent campaign. Sir S. Hoare believed that the present combination of a great Indian State with its traditions of hereditary administration on the one hand and the help of British India on the other would make a kind of success of Kashmir which it was believed they would make of India generally by an All-India Federation.—Reuter.

BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED

Loaded Revolver Found

CALCUTTA, December 18.

A Bengali youth was arrested at 10 p.m. yesterday along with his companion while cycling along the Grand Trunk Road, near Chinsurah (Hooghly). It is stated that a search of his person revealed a loaded revolver, and four live cartridges which were immediately seized.

The youth was convicted in Mechubazaar bomb find case, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment but escaped, from Midnapore Central Jail on 7th February 1932, and a reward of Rs. 1,000 had been declared for his apprehension.—A.P.

DR. KOKARDEKAR'S SCHEME OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 16.

Dr. L. J. Kokardekar (D.P.E. Berlin) of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal Amraoti has given his scheme of starting a special Department and Faculty of physical education to the University of Nagpur. The scheme is being highly appreciated by several members of the University and also by the Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Koakardekar also had been to Calcutta and laid his scheme of introducing compulsory physical education into the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. Chattopadhyaya, Officer in charge Education Department of the Corporation, has promised to push it before the Corporation.

On being invited by Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Kokardekar also went to Benares and submitted his scheme of the Faculty to be introduced in the University before Pandit Malaviya who on its perusal has agreed to accept it for the Benares University as soon as financial circumstances were favourable.—A. P.

BRADLAUGH CENTENARY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

(From A Correspondent.)

Next year (the 26th September to be exact) will be the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Bradlaugh and steps are being taken to celebrate the Centenary of the great reformer in a fitting manner.

A committee has been formed in London, with the support of many distinguished people, to carry out the necessary arrangements. The organisers hope to have the support of admirers of Bradlaugh and his works in all parts of the world. Anyone interested should communicate with the Bradlaugh Centenary, at 88 Cursitor Street, London, England.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

She was in the Blue Book... he wasn't even in the phone book. But—Love found a way!
PLATINUM BLONDE
a Columbia picture
a FRANK CAPRA hit with
Loretta Young
Robert Williams
Jean Harlow

KRAZY KAT— PARAMOUNT NEWS

3RD AND FINAL WEEK!

WE SHALL NOT EXTEND THE PICTURE FURTHER
Don't Miss This Opportunity

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
3 SHOWS EVERYDAY
TO COPE WITH THE CROWD
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

M.-G.-M.'s Great Jungle Thriller
GREATER THAN "TRADER HORN."

TARZAN
The Ape Man
WILD ANIMAL THRILLS!
JUNGLE LIFE! FREE LOVE!
HAND-TO-CLAW FIGHTS!

X'MAS SPECIAL
FROM SATURDAY 24TH DEC.
THE FROZEN FACE THAT LONG NOSE
BUSTER KEATON
JIMMY DURANTE
CHASING THE BLUES AWAY IN
SPEAK EASILY SPEAK EASILY
WITH GORGEOUS
THELMA TODD
AND A FLOCK OF
LOVELY SHOW GIRLS
Hilarious Antics!
High Speed Action!
Booking is Now Open

The Greatest Event of The Year
HAROLD LLOYD
The King of comedians
in
MOVIE CRAZY
at the PATHE Dec. 24th.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1932

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

Having disagreed profoundly on almost every other important issue, the London Conferencers are, Reuter says, now discussing the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship under the new Indian constitution. What conception the Indian nominees at this Conference have of what constitutes Fundamental Rights of Citizenship, we have no means of knowing; since not one of them has indicated the basis of his political philosophy, which is to guide him in framing this schedule of Fundamental Rights. But the representatives of the British Government, present at this Conference, cannot have any doubt as to what Rights of Citizenship should not be permitted under the Constitution they seek to impose upon India.

UP AGAINST IT.

After the experience of the Ordinance Regime, the British Government would easily understand what freedom of the individual would be incompatible with the powers of governing needed for India. No rights of citizenship could be agreed to by British representatives except those which they may regard as innocuous to the continued domination of the British in India. And as the Indian nominees pitched against them appear to have but very hazy notions of what they must secure as the fundamental rights. Britishers at the Conference will have a most easy time of it Their dominant idea would be, not to secure the liberty of the individual, or even the economic welfare of the whole mass of the Indian people collectively, but to assure the supremacy of the established Government,—no matter what the latter might need to do even in supersession of the elementary rights of the subject. The extraordinary powers of the Government,—which may, conceivably, be needed in any state,—may be made available for ordinary use; while the rights of the individual citizen would be accorded subject to the overwhelming might of the Government in fact.

THE DANGER.

The danger is that every demand for "protection" by the vested interests and every avenue of exploitation by the non-Indian elements in India, would be raised into a sacred right of individual property, and collective privilege, sacrosanct and untouchable by the ordinary powers of the Indian Legislature. And the Indian people's right to work out its own scheme of political emancipation and economic reconstruction would be recognised,—if at all,—subject to the superior privilege of the vested interests and exploiting opportunities.

SWAYED BY CATCHWORDS.

In this view of the task before the Conference, the Indian nominees of the Government are singularly incompetent to make any headway against the forces of reaction. Not having any political philosopher of their own, except the obsolete catchwords, of defunct liberalism, by the very nature of their position, they would be precluded from putting forward the schedule of Fundamental Rights prepared by the Karachi Congress in its twenty-points resolution on the subject. We would not be understood to say that, that resolution is the last word of political wisdom. But, such as it was, it marked a noteworthy advance on the utter absence of any systematic, consistent thought on the subject that the Indian "delegates" are likely to put up. The result would be that the list of Fundamental Rights, if prepared and adopted by this Conference, would probably place the average Indian citizen actually in a worse position,—from the standpoint of the liberty of the subject,—than he is even under the present bureaucratic constitution.

FEDERAL CITIZENSHIP.

There is, however, one point in framing this list, which even the nominees of the Indian Government ought not to overlook. If a Federation is to be formed for all-India, the Federal Citizenship must be common and equal to all the natives of India, no matter under what local jurisdiction they reside for the time being. The theory of a divided allegiance, between the local sovereign,—particularly when the latter is an Indian State,—and the Federal Sovereign, should not be permitted in any shape or form, if these statesmen of the Round Table have any regard for their own professions in favour of a federal constitution. Federalism in India would be less than a name, and more than a sham, if the contention of some Princes is suffered to determine the schedule of Fundamental Rights.

THE FIRST CONCERN.

These rights must be equal and common to all; and the same power must, in the last resort, be entitled to enforce them. It is generally agreed, that the protection of Minorities should be vested exclusively in the National Government. The individual citizen is in a hopeless and permanent minority, as against the organised might of the Government of the place where he lives, and moves and has his being. If the constitution aims at establishing at all a liberal regime in India the first concern of that constitution should be so to protect and safeguard the individual citizen, in the enjoyment of his primary rights of citizenship, as to make the local Government,—whether of an absolute Prince, or of a partisan premier,—unable to affect or deny these rights. But would the stalwarts of the London Conference rise to the occasion, perceive their opportunity, and achieve in a measure at least the real emancipation of their countrymen?

Freedom For The Philippines

The American Senate has passed the amended Bill granting the Philippines independence in twelve years' time. A n earlier message stating that the American Legislature is contemplating an early grant of Independence to the Philippine Islands, must have been received in this country with varying feelings, according as one appreciates the significance of that measure, and its analogy, to this country. The Philippines came to America, about the close of the last Century, as the result of a War with Spain. The latter had owned these islands for three centuries but its rule had only served to intensify the feelings of discontent among the Islanders. The American acquisition was not entirely an annexation by Conquest, for America paid 20 million dollars to Spain for them. Soon after the American annexation, the Islanders demanded self-government; and in reply the American Government put forward from time to time schemes of Philippine government, which embodied the principle of autonomy in ever increasing measure though never to the satisfaction of the Philippinoes themselves.

CHANGE IN AMERICAN POLICY

The Americans, however, were embarrassed by the acquisition of these Islands, not only because these possessions converted the United States at one stroke into an Imperialist nation, and gave it that particular twist in political outlook which belongs to Imperialistic peoples, but brought in its train responsibilities for defence and maintenance that laid the foundations of America's international rivalries which are not even ended to-day. The Monroe doctrine of American exclusiveness is destroyed by the Americans themselves; and they are not the richer by that destruction. As part of the United States, the Philippinoes did not receive, in the United States, the treatment that any of the newly added states on the Continent of America was given—such as, Mexico, for example. They were governed, frankly, as an American Colony, practically on the same lines as Colonial government under European countries.

PROGRESSIVE RULE.

True, the mis-government characteristic of Spain had been ended; and the American love for political freedom was implanted in the Islands—assuming it is not a native growth in every human heart. The Americans, also, set an example in hastening the training of the indigenous population for their own self-government, by progressively withdrawing from every important key position in the public service of the Islands, till in 1928 hardly even 1 per cent. of the Philippine Public Service was made up of non-natives. Even in the Philippine fiscal system, though treated as a part of the American system, the Americans have in practice allowed a latitude, which has only fallen short of a complete fiscal autonomy because of the financial difficulties of the Islands, and of the United States themselves.

In all these respects, the American example in the Philippines is in markel contract with the British in India. American opinion is progressively inclined to granting complete freedom to the Philippinoes.

BASELESS APPREHENSIONS.

The Bill, of which a Reuter telegram made mention last week, is a concrete proof of that desire. That Bill would, it is true, make the realisation of Philippine autonomy a matter of some years to come yet, not an immediate fact; whereas the protagonists of Philippine Independence insist, on complete and immediate independence. With its record of political development in the Islands, America has no need to insist upon this further period of waiting till the final freedom of the Philippines is an accomplished fact. The argument of naval strategy—Philippines being an excellent base for operations in the Pacific—may be easily discounted, since the tension with Japan—the only conceivable source of menance to the peace of the Pacific,—would weaken when once America ceases to be an Imperialist power Besides, the Philippines would not seek independence of the United States to become a dependency of Japan,—on the Manchurian model.

CHANCE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

They may, therefore, be trusted to provide for their own defence. America can provide for the peace of the Pacific best without these embarrassing possessions, and assure her own ascendancy in international councils in the same way. On the Fiscal side, too, America has no advantage to expect by the continued dependence of these Islands as a colony of the Union. Under these circumstances, the assent of the United States Government to an immediate independence of the Philippine Islands would not only be an act of great political liberalism, but a matter of deep sagacity and economy, not to mention a moral lesson of the highest significance to the other Imperialistic countries. Would the Democrats under President Roosevelt undo the mischief of a generation?

DUTY ON IMPORT OF FOREIGN COTTON

Source Of Civic Revenue Which Must Be Tapped

(By Our Civic Correspondent)

The proposition brought forward before the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for levying the same Town Duty on foreign cotton imported into the City of Bombay, as is imposed on Indian cotton was both timely and necessary and ought to have been brought into effect long ago. All that the proposition tries to do is to place both foreign and Indian cotton on the same level and thus do away with the "distinction" between the two. That such a proposition should have met with the opposition of the Millowners' representative in the Corporation is natural and not altogether unexpected. For it has merely confirmed the public suspicion that the mill industry is dominated over by people to whom the interests of the Indian cotton grower, and necessarily of India, are only of secondary importance as compared to their personal profits.

Mr. H. P. Mody, who championed the cause of the millowners, unfortunately for them, had not a single cogent argument to advance and had thus to fall back upon those hackneyed phrases which we are apt to hear from the Treasury Bench in the Assembly or in any of the provincial legislatures.

HUGE IMPORTS.

As I said all that the proposition asked was that the Indian cotton growers' interests should not be subordinated to those of the foreign cotton growers whether in America, Egypt or East Africa. Last season 5.38.000 lakhs of bales were imported into India from abroad by the local millowners, thus displacing an equal quantity of Indian cotton. During the last ten years about 25 laks of bales of foreign cotton have been imported in Bombay. The Chairman of the Tariff Board has aready made it clear that much of this cotton can easily be replaced by the Indian variety without any apparent effect on the quantity of goods manufactured

CORPORATION'S RIGHT.

Yet the local mill-owners persists in importing ever increasing quantities of foreign cotton and thus helping further to depress the already depressed agricultural conditions in India. The arguments trotted out by Mr. Mody came strangely from the mouth of a supporter of the Ottawa Agreement. It is no business of the Corporation to wait for the Government of India to pounce on this large amount of duty and defer action till then. The Corporation have always complained that the Government of Bombay have taken away for themselves many of these sources of revenue which legitimately belong to the local Municipality. The needs of the Government are ever growing and they cannot be denied. The Corporation, on the other hand, have a perfect right to levy a Town Duty on cotton imported from abroad, just as they are imposing a duty on cotton grown in India. To say that a small duty of Re. 1 per bale will impose a heavy burden on the mill industry and that trade will thereby be diverted to other parts is too unreasonable an argument to be seriously brought forward even by the representative of the Millowners.

AMAZING ARGUMENT.

Has not the same argument been advanced wren it was proposed to levy a duty on Indian cotton? We are amazed that Mr. Mody should have said that the "textile industry" depended largely on foreign cotton for the manufacture of finer counts of yarn when here is such a large supply of Indian cotton of equal quality ready at their very doors! Mr. Mody thinks that his only business in the Corporation is to safeguard the special interests of tre Millowners, irrespective of the larger and more urgent ones which affect the country at large.

INDIAN COTTON GROWERS' INTEREST.

We are not a little surprised at the hollow platitudes of both Mr. Mody and Prof. Davar who feared that if the Bombay Corporation took a rupee on a bale from the importers of foreign cotton the mill industry as well as the city will go to rock and ruin. The prosperity of the city, the latter said with some gusto, depended on the prosperity of the textile trade. Did not the prosperity of the country as well as the city depend on the prosperity of the tiller of the soil, the man who grows cotton, the man who buys the mill made cotton goods, the man who keeps the millowner millionaire in luxury? Is it seriously contended for a minute that if foreign grown cotton is taxed, it will not be a good thing for the Indian grower of cotton whose interest, whose wellbeing and prosperity are at the bottom of the prosperity of the country as a whole. Or, are we to be told that for the sake of the mill industry, the interests of the agriculturists are to be sacrificed for ever?

The Corporation would do well not to listen to the specious plea of interested parties but pay more heed to the voice of patriotism, reason and sanity and do Indian cotton that measure of justice which it has looked for in vain at the hands of the Bombay mill magnates.

Notes of the Day

Difficult Task.

As was to be expected the political leaders in France who managed to oust M. Herriot from office have not found it easy to secure a new Cabinet, which can be assured of a long period in office. The present arrangement is only a makeshift. M. Chautemps, having failed to induce M. Herriot to join a cabinet reshuffle gave up the job of forming a new Government and M. Paul Boncour was prevailed upon to essay it. He has succeeded but the Socialists will have nothing to do with him. He assures the groups supporting him that he stands by the Chamber's decision to defer the payment to America pending the Debt Conference, but the new Government of which he is the head has to re-open negotiations with Washington forthwith. If these negotiations are not favourable to France, M. Boncour's tenure of office will become most precarious. France has shown courage in refusing the American demand for debt payment, but it is to be seen how far she can flout the American insistence that there must be no default.

A Deserving Candidate.

Mr. Deorukhkar, a depressed class leader, who is well-known for his championship of the cause of this down-trodden section of Hindus and for his nationalist outlook, is standing as a candidate in the bye-election for a seat in the Corporation from C Ward. The Municipal voters have thus an opportunity of showing their sympathy for the uplift of the depressed by electing him. His presence in the Corporation will add strength to the nationalist side and will, we are sure, help to force attention to the civic disabilities under which the Harijans now labour.

Futile Warning.

Just before the discussion of the separation issue in the Burma Legislative Council the Government once again held out the warning, which is almost a threat, that if Burma now chose to join the Federation, she "will have no means at her disposal for withdrawing from the Federation." The words are cautiously chosen and admit of the possibility of the Federation as a whole allowing Burma to secede if she liked, with or without provision for such a contingency in the future being made in the Federal constitution. But as the threat had been held out before and as the general elections were held with the clear knowledge of the British Government's attitude in the matter, it does not seem likely that the anti-separationists will be frightened by these awful forebodings from interested quarters.

Crucial Question

In arriving at a final decision the Burmese Legislative Council should first consider who is to decide whether or not Burma will have the right of secession. And this question concerns the Separationists as much as the anti-Separationists. If that is to be decided by Britain, irrespective of the wishes of the people of Burma and India, the people of Burma may well imagine their constitutional position after being isolated from India and placed in a position of dependence on Britain. If on the other hand, the self-governing Federation is to decide the question—that is the only sound and logical position—Burma will have to negotiate on the question with the other members of the Federation, the attitude of the Indian National Congress in the matter being by now well known. In any case it would be disastrous for Burma to declare now for separation.

JAKHENA POLITICAL DACOITY CASE

All Accused Committed To Sessions

MEERUT, Dec. 17.

In the Jakhena Political Dacoity case, Mr. Imamuddin Haidar, First Class Magistrate, committed all six accused to the sessions today. The prosecution examined 55 witnesses including Mr. J. C. Weymouth, Superintendent of Police, Meerut, Mr. C H. Everett, Superintendent of Police, Delhi and Dr. E. A. Cotton, X-ray specialist, Delhi, who gave evidence yesterday. The accused pleaded not guilty and reserved their statements for the Sessions.—A. P.

SERIOUS CAR ACCIDENT

Critical Condition Of Injured Child

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

A serious motor accident took place this afternoon at the junction of Canning and Clive Roads where Mr. Whaley of the Engineering Department. East Indian Railway with Mr. Clarke and six children proceeding along Canning Road for an outing collided with another car driven by a Mrs. Barnett. Mr. Whaley's car was upset and he received slight injuries while two of the children were seriously injured, one of them having a fractured thigh and the other a fractured arm. Mr. Clarke was badly cut over the eye and others in the car escaped with slight injuries Mrs. Barnett who was accompanied by her little girl was unhurt. The injured persons were immediately removed to the Railway Hospital. The condition of one of the children is considered serious.—A. P.

"UNWRITTEN RULE OF THE BAR"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent "the Lamenting Litigant" has done a real service to the litigant class by bringing before the public the way in which some members of the Bar are responsible for grave hardships to litigants and Solicitors by deviation from their duties.

It is a pity that the Solicitor class as a Rule are apathetic if not diffident in insisting upon counsel observing the rules at least to the extent the latter enforce their privileges (though not sanctioned by law) e. g., compelling a sine cure second brief for their own convenience, if not for patronising a brother counsel and of very often demanding fees according to the occasion or need of the client.

I am reminded of a recent case in which there was a part-heard matter on the daily Board of one of the judges which was expected to last for at least a couple of days. This matter suddenly collapsed and in about a half a dozen matters that followed on the list briefs were held by a certain counsel who happened to be in another court at the time.

The sudden calling on of these matters created a flutter in the Solicitors' clerks "watching" the matters and they ran to the counsel in question to bring him before the Judge.

The counsel dismissed these calls by saying "I am sorry, I am on my legs and can't come."

His being on his legs could not save the situation and almost all the matters were dismissed or disposed of against his clients and in one instance at least the Solicitor instructing the defaulting counsel was ordered to pay personally the costs of restoring the dismissed matter.

It would be interesting to know why the court was unable to mulct the real defaulter with costs instead of the Solicitor and thus impose a vicarious punishment.

Cannot the Local Aid Society take up such matters and try to remedy the grievances and hardships of litigants to which they are subjected at the hands of those who are paid for protecting their interests in litigation?—Yours, etc.,

"PRIVILEGED DEFAULTERS."

COIN EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE

Opportunity For Collectors

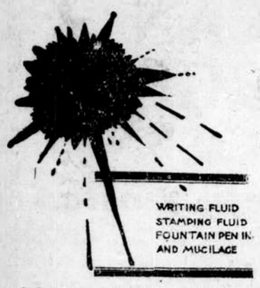
The annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India will be held at Bombay on the 21st and 22nd instant in the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. Bombay can very well be proud of having on the roll about twenty members of this society, some of whom are keen collectors of coins and have specialised in various Dynasties.

The public of Bombay are quite unaware of several hidden treasures in the form of rich and splendid collections of old coins collected even by non-members. There is no gainsaying the fact that the collections are made and maintained by individual collectors primarily with the idea that scholars and research workers may make use of them for throwing more and more light on the blank periods of early Indian history.

Besides it often happens that intending purchasers of coins get little or no information about the sources from which they secure the coins required by them for filling up the gaps thus making the collections perfect and thoroughly representative. On the other hand there are occasions when owners of such collections intend to dispose of their originals or duplicates but are handicapped for want of information as to the best and most profitable channel of their disposal. The forthcoming conference will therefore be a rare opportunity for members and collectos to come into closer contact with eah other.

On Thursday, December 22, the session will begin at 10-30 a.m. and the programme for the day is the reading of papers and exhibition of coins. All those who are interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend and avail of the opportunity which is not likely to repeat for some years to come.

More particulars can be had from the Curator, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.



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Alwar On Advantages Of Sanatan Dharma

BENARES "WORLD'S OLDEST CENTRE OF LEARNING"

BENARES Dec. 18

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar delivered an address at the Convocation of the Benares Hindu University, from which the following extracts are given:—

Kashi is the seat of learning due to which it has become famous in our ancient and modern history. It is here in Kashi that whenever any big religious have arisen in India their fates have been decided. It was here that Gautama Buddha defeated the Shastr's, and Buddhism held sway in our country, and it was here finally that Shankaracharya achieved victory and established Sanatan Dharma once again in the country. It is right therefore that our Hindu University has been established here from which seat of learning as you my friends go out into the wider world will realise that you could not have had a better setting for your education than the oldest centre of learning in the world. I realise what first must be burning within the souls of you, great sons and daughters of our Fatherland, urging you to break loose from the fetters of your education and obtaining your degrees and to go forth into the wider world in order to serve your mother country, but in the meantime it is essential to make preparations, and the passing of degrees is the path through which we "all" have to pass although in this "all" I shall not include myself, because I was not educated in any university.

"STUDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF WORLD."

But I am still a student of the second university to which you my friend who have obtained their degrees will now be passing out, the University of the World. There I am still learning its lessons from day to day and attempting to the best of my dictates according to our glorious heritage, Sanatan Dharma, to try and put them into practice. Remember that our great Sanatan Dharma has one particular advantage for it caters for all kinds of mentalities, all kinds of ideas and brains and accommodates them so that each may work out its salvation according to inherent tendencies. That is why Santan Dharma appears to be so complicated for those who have not delved very deep into its innumerable avenues, but remember friends, and I am talking to my fellow students, that the teachings of Sanatan Dharma are tolerance, self-realisation and unity with all. We must not rest within the four corners of India, but be messengers and many of you I hope, will be the messengers to carry forward our ancient tradition and messages of the Rishis far beyond the land of India to other lands, to feed them and quench their thirst for which they are longing for the pacification of your souls.

HIS SECOND HOME.

When I come to Benares and particularly to this University I feel as if I were really in my second home for I can really and honestly claim to call it my university. In the past I have had so much good will and kindness shown to me and there are so many ties that bind me and my State to the Benares University that from my heart I shall always wish it—sometimes practically sometimes with my sentiments—and prosperity in this respect. Here is our ancient the same still youthful in his work, still agile in his duties, the pujyawar Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji. It is really a great deal due to his influence and personality which is wielded in British India and the Indian States that this University owes its present position, and I feel sure that from day to day due to his vigilance and influence it will rise from greater power to greater fame.—A. P.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Monday December 26 and Monday, the January 2 next, will be observed as Post Office holidays on account of Christmas and New Year respectively. All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and T. S. Os. including the Telegraph branches of the combined offices will observe on these days the same working hours as on Sundays.

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SIDE SHOWS IN LONDON

Off-Shoots Of Third R. T. C.

(BY NATIONALIST.)

So little is being done at the London Conference on Indian reforms that it is felt necessary by some to make capital of the various side shows in the city. "History was made in the Commons to-day" says Reuter in an ecstatic vein referring to an informal meeting held in the Committee room and attended by some M.P.'s and Round Tablers. But the reports of the speeches made at the meeting were of the most conventional type. Some of the Muslim Indian "delegates" seem to have felt constrained to explain their curious attitude at the Conference. Mr. Zafrulla saying that "Muslims were driven to their present attitude by hard realities." Pretty soon he will be confronted with harder realities about Muslim opinion in India.

Reuter has also felt it necessary to report at some length the speeches of Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Samuel Hoare at a dinner given by the former in honour of the latter. As was to be expected, the question of Berar figured prominently in the speeches but Sir Akbar himself will admit that his guest was not an easy man to be prematurely sounded.

BERARIS MUST DECIDE.

I do not think he could make much of the Secretary of State's final remark on the topic: "I see no reason, and I do not think that Sir Akbar sees any reason, why the complicated position of Berar should in any way be an obstacle in the way of the entry of Hyderabad into the Federation." Did Sir Akbar make Hyderabad's entry into the Federation conditional on its getting back Berar? Wheher he did so or not, the people of the province would and should refuse to be disposed of one way or other against their will.

OPTIMISTIC HOARE.

Sir Samuel was in an unusually optimistic vein "When the Conference ends" he said, we are going to disappoint the Congress press and we are going to make almost a record in post war history—we are any way going to make the conference succeed." Though it is rather difficult to disappoint the Congress press, which does not expect much from the present Conference, Sir Samuel has perhaps good reason to anticipate success from the Conference from his own point of view. He has given shocks after shocks to the Indian delegates but they meekly suffer them without any real protest.

STILL MORE DISCUSSION.

There is a sentence in Sir Samuel's speech which leads one to believe that negotiations are not to be concluded at the present conference but that they will be resumed at another place, with or without a fresh formal conference. For, referring to the present discussions he said: "I venture to say that the discussions all go to show that with goodwill on both sides—and it is quite obvious that goodwill exists on both sides—the more detailed negotiations that are to occur in India in the next few weeks will certainly succeed." This remark or announcement is reported to have been received with applause. It has certainly a valedictory touch about it. And the scheduled time for the close of the Conference is drawing very near.

IN NO HURRY.

According to an unconfirmed report Sir Samuel has surpassed even himself in expressing his views on financial safeguards. According to that report so long as the huge British loans to India remain unpaid and so long as there is no Reserve Bank in India, it will be necessary for Parliament to exercise due control over Indian finance. If that view is to prevail, it would mean that whatever financial safeguards may be greed upon will continue about as long as the British loans may remain unpaid that is for even a century.

It is difficult to understand why the formation of a Reserve Bank is a condition precedent to the transfer of financial control. But it is probably proposed so to constitute the Bank as to secure British financial interests and their certain supporters a dominating position in the Bank and through it exercise dominant influence on financial organisation in the country. Whatever the idea is, the sooner this country knows the real financial intentions of Britain, the better for all concerned. The people of India will have something to say on the question during the negotiations which, we are told will occur in India in the next few weeks.

TEMPLE ENTRY SPEAR-HEAD OF MOVEMENT

Mahatmaji Urges Unity In Depressed Class Ranks

In the course of a statement giving details of the interview representatives of the Depressed Class Institute and Social Equality League had with Mahatmaji, the Secretary of the Institute writes:—

An interview took place between Mahatma Gandhi and some of the representatives of the Depressed Classes Institute and the Social Equality League, Bombay, at the Yerowda Prison on Thursday the 15th instant. It began at 1 p.m. and ended at 2-15 p.m. Mr. S. N. Shivtarkar, Secretary of the Depressed Classes Institute, and Messrs. D. V. Naik, D. V. Pradhan, G. N. Sahasrabudhe, K. V. Chitre and P. G. Kanekar, of the Social Equality League, formed the deputation which waited upon the Mahatma. It was pointed out by the deputation that the letter addressed to Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the General Secretary of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League by Dr. Ambedkar from Port Said, did not appear to have received sufficient consideration at the hands of the Central Board of the said League. Mahatma Gandhi said that he had seen the letter and thought it deserved consideration.

"SUGGESTIONS NOT IGNORED"

He believed that the suggestions contained in that letter had not been ignored by the Central Board. He also expressed the opinion that the omission of any direct reference to Dr. Ambedkar's letter from the statements issued by the Board might not be intentional. The deputation brought to the notice of Mahatma Gandhi the fact that many of his followers were not able to forget the differences that existed between him and Dr. Ambedkar before the Poona Pact and that attempts were being made by some interested persons to keep up the differences and to divide the ranks of the Depressed Classes into two separate camps. Mahatma Gandhi regretted very much that party-spirit should exist among the depressed classes and that an impression should be abroad that the parties which existed in pre-Poona Pact days were going to be perpetuated. He wanted to have a strong unity among the depressed classes.

LIVE ISSUE.

As regards the temple entry question, Mahatma Gandhi said that he attached special importance to it in view of the fact that it touched the masses of the so-called Untouchables as well as that of the other Hindus. It was the spearhead of the movement against untouchability. He had abundant evidence to assert that the temple entry question being made a live issue had caused a lot of stir even in the sleepy hollows of Hindu orthodoxy. That the depressed classes being the followers of Hinduism were entitled to enter the Hindu temple for worship went without saying.

SUGGESTION TO LEAGUE.

The deputation suggested that the Anti-Untouchability League should provide free legal aid to the so-called Untouchables for asserting their civic rigdts wherever legal remedy was possible. This suggestion as well as the suggestion that the members of the depressed community should be allowed to work as weavers in the textile mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad and that the Indian Firms especially those conducted by Hindu merchants should employ the so-called untouchables as peons, errand boys and clerks, met with the Mahatma's approval. Among other things, the fact was brought to the notice of Mahatma Gandhi that while it was suggested by a number of people that the cause of untouchability was the pursuit of some unclean occupations, those of the untouchables who refused to drag the carcasses of dead animals and thus who also left no room for the suspicion of carrion-eating, on their parts were subjected to unrelenting persecution by the other communities.

HEDJAJ, PAST AND PRESENT

Better Facilities For Haj Pilgrimage

(By DR. ABDULLAH MOHAMMAD SHAREEF).

Hedjaz is the first Islamic country and the cradle of Islam. It distinguishes herself from other countries in the sense that it is the religious centre for the Moslems in general.

Hedjaz has a great number of reformers who have been famous due to their services to humanity. But gradually, when they were overtaking by degeneration and downfall, Hedjaz nay—the Arab nation along with the whole of the Muslim world took to decline slowly. Whenever an Amir or a King was appointed for Hedjaz, he did not care to facilitate comfort and peace for the subjects.

This state of barbarism and carelessness continue for ages when, very recently, the new but peaceful reign of Ibu Saud dawned in Hedjaz and the first thing the King did was to divert his attention towards pilgrims. So much so that the present tranquility and harmony in Hedjaz has became proverbial. Every body—friend and foe alike—have applauded the cause of H. M. the King Ibu Saud due to his justice and peace in the country. Now, in the present Hedjaz—autos and other vehicles ran to and from—from Mecca to Madina and Jeddah. At every stage in Hedjaz the present Government has facilitated the travellers with water and a station for medical examination—all possible means that go to give comfort and convenience to the pilgrims.

In fact the present Hedjaz has become famous due to its modern acquirements. Peace sways throughout the country from amongst the thickly populated places to the barren peaks of mountains—a boon in fact which we rare find even in the so-called peaceful and civilized countries of the world. Moreover the King has laid the foundations of many schools in every big or small town so much so that very lately he sent some pupils to different countries of Europe to acquire knowledge and sciences there.

A few men have returned having passed in different subjects and now the Government have employed them in its departments. The present Government has been acknowledged by all the European powers and to Asia by Persia, Afghanistan and Egypt.

UNITY COMMITTEE HAS CLEARED MANY KNOTTY POINTS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

Mr. Bakshi Sohanlal, Punjab leader, attending the Unity Conference before leaving Allahabad said that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians laboured from December 12 to 16 putting forward their respective demands. Many knotty points have been cleared by the Committee. Whatever remains will be settled on 21st instant. Christians demand three seats in the Punjab Council but Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are adamant and are not prepared to forego a single seat.

Pandit Malaviya sent telegrams to the Punjab leaders to settle this on December 21 with all other questions.—A. P.

News In Brief

The series of articles recording the material and moral progress of the Indian States and the political aspirations of the Indian Princes written for the "Morning Post" by its special correspondent in India, Mr. Madhava Rao, will appear in the paper till March, when they will be reissued in a special supplement. The supplement will contain a foreword from the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare and His Excellency the Viceroy.—A. P.

MR. GOVINDLAL'S CANDIDATURE

For Election To Corporation Through I. M. Chamber

A correspondent writes:—

Syt. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal is an unostentatious worker and sincere nationalist. His political career and activities came to be known to the public from the days of the Home Rule League agitation. He took active part in the Home Rule League agitation and courageously supported it. Capacity for sacrifice is another criterion by which to judge a person. Between two nationalists, one who possess and has shown greater capacity for self-sacrifice would always be preferred by an intelligent and real nationalist.

One's past career and services and activities in other fileds social or commercial have to be considered by the public in considering which candidate one should vote for. The Indian Merchants and the National Party in the Merchants' Chamber could not have forgotten who was prepared to stand with Nationalism and make the sacrifices when occasion arose for it. It was not a question of entering into office or election. Real Nationalists should not drop out of their mind circumstances like those. Friend in need is a friend indeed. If one has stood a test of this character, he can be relied upon in future. Tried and tested men are far more safe to rely upon than untried or unknown men and any day better than those who have not given a very good account of themself in the past.

Merchants were called last year at the Government House by H. E. The Governor. In this conference different views were expressed by different persons. Bold, frank and honest views expressed and impressed upon the Government should furnish a guide in judging merits of different canidates.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal is a very active member of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Hindu Women's Rescue Home and continues to be their Vice-president since the inauguration. He is also intimately connected with the Arya Samaj activities and has been elected its president for the past four or five years. His philanthropic activities are well-known to Bombay public.

QUESTIONS TO MR. SETALVAD

A "Nationalist Merchant" writes:

As Mr. V. C. Setalvad is said to be the official candidate of the "Nationalist Party" in the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber for election of a representative of the Chamber to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, I have to request Mr. V. C. Setalvad to answer the following questions if he now stands as a Nationalist.

1. Is it a fact or not that after the last Municipal Election you sought nomination by the Government of Bombay to the Corporation of Bombay.

2. Is it a fact or not that Simla was approached by a prominent Bombay Liberal at the instance of another distinguished Liberal of Bombay for your nomination by the Government of Bombay to the Corporation.

3. Did the Bombay Government receive recommendation or instructions from Simla to nominate you to the Corporation.

4. Is it not a fact that your nomination was practically completed but at the last moment, a non-Brahmin's claim came in your way.

I have also to make two requests to the "Nationalist Party".

Firstly, to make a thorough and independent inquiry in the matter and to publish the result of their inquiry.

Secondly, the Nationalist Party should ask Mr. Setalvad to answer these queries and publish his answers in papers to enable us to judge whether Mr. Setalvad has been a proper person to be backed by the party against a true Nationalist.

BHULESHWAR WARD BYE-ELECTION

Speakers Urge Voting For Mr. Deorukhkar

An appeal to municipal voters to vote for Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the Harijan leader, and return him to the Corporation in the ensuing bye-election from the Bhuleshwar Ward which takes place on Tuesday (tomorrow) was made by several speakers at public meetings held on Sunday, in connection with the Anti-Untouchability Day.

It appears that many caste Hindu leaders desire that Mr. Deorukhkar should win the election which would demonstrate that in joint electorates the Harijans have nothing to fear and the right type of men would be supported by the enlightened Hindus.

There are six candidates in the field, and three of them are likely to withdraw in favour of Mr. Deorukhkar.

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TOTALISATOR ILLEGAL AT GREYHOUND RACES

Press Welcomes Judgment

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Effects of the yesterday's judgment of the Lord Chief Justice which makes totalisator illegal at the Greyhound races, continues to excite public interest. Totalisators were in the use in several meetings last night. The position of the totalisator clubs, spread of which has been very rapid in the recent months, is the subject of varied interpretation but, it is generally assumed, that they will be closed. No police action is likely, however, pending the instructon from he Home Secretary.

Law officers are stated to have the whole matter under consideration. The editorial comment mostly welcomes the judgment as bringing to head unhealthy situation in which new betting facilities were increasing under doubtful legal authorisation.

The "Times" says that the decision will have consequences demanding attention not oly of lawyers but of legislators. It is not to be regretted that the public policy on gambling must now be thoroughly and systematically considered, discussed and restated. Regarding the recent developments of the totalisator clubs and the Irish Sweep Stakes, it remarks that the public opinion has had no constructive opportunity and Parliament no say. It refers to the probability that no conclusion of major importance will be reached by authorities pending the issue of the report of the royal Commission on lotteries and betting.—B. O. W.

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Ottawa Agreement "A Pure Gamble"

Plea For Drastic Revision Of Indian Partnership Act

MR. KISHAN PRASAD'S ADDRESS AT ANNUAL MEETING OF MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

At the annual general meeting of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Kishan Prasad, the newly-elected President, reviewed the political and economic situation in the country, emphasizing the disadvantages of the Ottawa Agreement to India. He protested against the repressive policy now in operation and warned Government of the futility of ignoring Mahatma Gandhi, the one man "who can make a constitution, embodying responsible Government a success".

The following are extracts from Mr. Kishan Prasad's address:—

"I am sure we all miss the presence of Mr. Ramchandra Baid; the retiring President of the Chamber and thus are deprived of his able guidance and mature views. In his unavoidable absence, I had to perform the duties of the President of the Chamber for the past few months. I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to my colleagues, one and all, for their ever ready co-operation and valuable assistance. On several occasions their friendly advice and suggestions have been highly helpful to me in the discharge of my duties and I am really grateful to all of them. I may also be permitted to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for unanimously electing me your President for the coming year. I am deeply conscious of the honour you have done me and I wish to assure you that I shall, at all times, endeavour to act upto the best traditions of the chair.

PARTNERSHIP ACT.

The Annual Report of the Chamber has exhaustively dealt with all the important questions that engaged the attention of the Board during the last year. I do not propose to take your valuable time in repeating them here, but I feel it necessary to invite your attention to certain provisions of the Indian Partnership Act of 1932, which will produce such a revolutionary and sudden change in our existing system of partnership business that every member of this Chamber should understand and realize them.

I will like to mention here some of the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act 1932 which has come into force from the 1st of October 1932. My Board had already expressed their general agreement with the provisions of the Bill which was sent to the Chamber for expression of their views, so far as it was meant to meet the increasing needs of modern business development in India. But despite this general appreciation, I must point out certain harmful provisions, which were then opposed by your Board, but which all the same remain in the Act. These, I feel certain, are bound to create a certain amount of hardships and difficulties in the way of a class of Indian businessmen.

I should like to draw your attention to the provisions of Sub-clause (2) of clause 19 of the Act. For your convenience and easy reference, I may be permitted to quote the Sub-section (2) which reads as under:—

19 (2) In the absence of any usage or custom of trade to the contrary, the implied authority of a partner does not empower him to—

(a) submit a dispute relating to the business of the firm to arbitration,
(b) open a banking account on behalf of the firm in his own name,
(c) compromise or relinquish any claim or portion of a claim by the firm,
(d) withdraw a suit or proceeding filed on behalf of the firm,
(e) admit any liability in a suit or proceeding against the firm,
(f) acquire immoveable property on behalf of the firm,
(g) transfer immoveable property belonging to the firm, or
(h) enter into partnership on behalf of the firm.

OBSTACLE TO SMOOTH WORKING.

These provisions, I submit will radically and substantially disturb the existing mercantile practice, relating to partnership business and will immensely complicate the situation. A little reflection will show any one conversant with prevalent conditions that these provisions will stand in the way of smooth working of partnership undertakings. I am afraid that the provisions of this Sub-clause (2) will not only put to great inconvenience the business community but will open a way for a considerable amount of unnecessary litigation to prove whether particular custom and usuage in a trade exist or not. I feel inclined to believe that most of the business people have not cared to know the harmful effects of the above provisions, otherwise they must have strongly opposed them.

DELETE SUB-CLAUSE.

My Board advanced a few of the many reasons why the whole of this sub-clause should have been deleted. These were in short as follows:—

(a) A glaring effect of this clause will be to greatly restrict the authority of a partner.
(b) All the powers which are sought to be excluded from the implied authority of a partner have, at one time or another, according to the circumstances and nature of besiness, to be exercised by him in carrying on, in the usual way, the business of the firm.
(c) It is a general practice in commercially developed cities to submit as far as possible all disputes to arbitration. In Bombay, trade associations like our Chamber and others have rules providing for compulsory submission of all disputes arising out of contracts made under their rules to arbitration.
(d) In the case of firms, composed of two or more partners, some of whom reside away from the place of business, what difficulties will arise in compromising claims, withdrawing suits, etc. can be easily imagined.
(e) Most firms have often to borrow moneys from Banks on equitable mortgage of title deeds of immoveable and other property.
(f) If a partner cannot take a lease of immoveable property without specific written authority of all the partners, one really wonders how he can carry on the business of the firm.

I may also particularly refer you to chapter VII of this Act. This chapter beginning from Section 56 to Section 71 relate to registration of firms. Under these provisions an unregistered firm cannot sue third parties for any moneys due to it from such parties nor can the partners of such a firm sue one another for the moneys due from one to another. While, therefore, nominally it is optional for a firm to get itself registered or not, in practice every firm shall have to get itself registered sooner or later.

A peaceful and yet grim struggle is going on in the country. We may or may not agree with all that is done in the name of the country, we may afford to differ on matters of policy and methods, but we are unable to support a policy of thoughtless repression.

PROTEST AGAINST OTTAWA.

Let me briefly mention the Ottawa Agreement which has already been ratified by the Assembly. I shall not discuss at any great length how Indian Delegation was nominated to the Ottawa Conference. The Indian Delegation was carefully selected by the Indian Government and it was not deemed necessary to take into confidence the Indian public opinion. Nor any Indian representative commercial body was consulted regarding the personnel of this Delegation which was thus made to consist of safe persons who could not but faithfully represent the interests of their nominators. We are aware that the entire Indian mercantile community protested against the Ottawa Agreement but all in vain. I never expected anything good from such a packed body and so naturally my disappointment also is not so shocking.

Then the Ottawa Agreement was brought before the Assembly for their ratification and we all are aware how the Assembly Committee by a majority found that the Ottawa Agreement was in the interests of India. From the Committee Report and the discussions in the Assembly, the fact is evident that the matter is not beyond doubt and suspicion. I have attempted to study the question in a disinterested manner and I must frankly admit that some of the main recommendations of the report of the Ottawa Agreement struck me as a pure gamble. In fact, any one on a little observation can find that this was not a Government of India scheme but it had been thrust upon us by the British Government having a Tory majority to whom Imperial Preference has been a pet scheme since the days of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. I feel no adequate reasons were ever given which made it necessary to reverse the policy which was established since the days of Lord Curzon and endorsed by the Fiscal Commission that it would not be in the interests of India to embark upon the policy of Imperial preference.

HITTING THE GROWER.

There is a world of difference between more or less free Dominions and Indian Government which latter is not responsible to the public. I hold that as long as India does not enjoy the full measure of real fiscal autonomy, she should not, as a matter of principle, enter into any such schemes as the Ottawa Agreement. I am inclined to think that only true and real representatives of a free India can decide such a vital issue. It is not surprising that the Assembly composed as it is now should have ratified the Ottawa Agreement without full consideration of the possible effects of preferences on the Imports and Exports of India. The Indian industrialists and financiers are naturally puzzled on account of the declared opinions of th British statesmen who expect substantial increases in British exports to India. One immediate effect of this Agreement will be that imports to India from the Continent will be decreased and from England will increase. This will make all the imported articles dearer in India which in other words will be a tax on the consumer. As regards exports from India, this country will hence forward shall have to look to England for purchases. England can buy Indian goods to a certain limit only. Continental countries will naturally be unable to buy Indian materials for the simple reason that their exports to India will diminish. Therefore in export business also India will suffer materially as it must sell its surplus goods, which England can not absorb, to other countries at a much cheaper rate. The poor growers also will thus be the losers. The agreement has already produced its effect—the price of imported articles have already gone up by about 10 per cent.

EXPERIMENT IN DARK.

I am of opinion that the whole question has not been sufficiently examined and it would be undoubtedly suicidal to experiment in the dark. A thorough enquiry over the supposed advantages and disadvantages ought to have preceded and convincing data collected before a fundamental change in the economic policy of the country was effected.

I am aware that protest will be of no avail at this time. Government were determined to ratify the Agreement and they did it with the support of Indian legislature. The safeguard providing annual and triennial enquiry into the working of the Agreement is nothing but window-dressing, calculated to divert the attention from the real issues affecting the destinity of millions of people. I feel certain that with the creation of vested interests as a result of the Agreement, it would not be an easy thing to alter the Agreement or disown it after three years. No one will be happier than I, if my apprehensions regarding the disastrous effects of the Agreement prove to be false but I am afraid according to my present calculations India will lose much more than she will gain from the Ottawa Agreement.

Gentlemen, you will naturally expect me to say a few words regarding the present political and economic situation in the country which is getting more in tense and more uncertain. The British Government with a consolidated Tory majority, have been ruling the country by Ordinances and now they have succeeded in making ordinances a permanent law. There is no freedom of speech and action and the independent press is gagged by the drastic provisions. I need not reiterate here as to what has happened during the last one year. In the whole of India and specially in Bombay normal conditions have ceased to exist for months. Under these circumstances it can easily be seen that trade, industry and commerce could not flourish. The financial year of the Government is also coming to a close and I am afraid that not only the Central budget but also provincial budgets will show enormous deficits. Even the local bodies like the Port Trust and the Municipality have suffered heavily on account of abnormal conditions which have been brought about by various factors. How to balance the budgets and meet the deficits is a question worth consideration, and I am of opinion that unless root causes of the present discontent in the country are removed, there cannot be permanent peace and prosperity in the country.

DUAL POLICY HOPELESS.

Repression is no solution to the present difficulties as it will create only hatred which is most undesirable in the interests of all concerned. Government have stated that they are adopting a dual policy of firm rule and introduction of Reforms. Both these things cannot consistently go hand in hand. To balance the budget, the Government has considerably increased the postage rates, telegram rates, the custom duties and income tax All these increases are practically a tax on business community and instead of improving matters it has affected all import, export and inland business adversely. One wonderful step of the Government is an increase in railway fares. Other countries of the world have reduced these fares so as to make travelling more popular and induce even poorer people to travel more. In India, perhaps the Government want to discourage too much travelling. This however, will not go any way to balance the budget and increase railway income.

POCKET R. T. C.

It would not be out of place to make a passing reference to the Third miniature Round Table Conference. I have no hesitation in saying that the method by which the so-called National-ist Government of England are framing for this country a constitution by the co-operation of a few Indians who represent no one except themselves, will never be acceptable to any responsible and patriotic Indian. The Indian business community can very well take pride upon their unanimous decision to keep aloof from constitution making till the favourable atmosphere for peace and thoughtful free discussion is created. It is a lesson to us that Indian businessmen having the largest and most valuable vested interests and stake in the prosperity of our poor country should have no voice in framing a constitution for their own country.

FOLLY OF IGNORING GANDHIJI

I do not desire to guess the results of the third Round Table Conference, but the indications are that the Conference will end in fiasco, for the British people do not mean business. They want to thrust upon India a constitution of their own making with provisions of innumerable safeguards which will make things still worse. Indians want real power and not the shadow. Grant of mere provincial autonomy with powers to Governors to veto any resolution will not be and cannot be acceptable to an Indian of any political school of thought. If Government want real peace they should know that there is no use holding so many Round Table Conferences. The one man who can deliver the goods and who can represent all the communities of India is Mahatma Gandhi. If any constitution is made with his co-operation that and that alone will satisfy the country. With his powerful influence, he can make a constitution, embodying real responsible Government, a success, but if he decides otherwise we may be sure of the resulting consequences.

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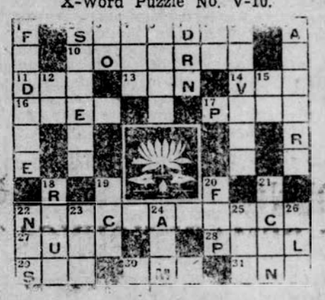

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CLUES. CROSS:—2. A pot for scalding. 10. Torn topieces (Spens.) 11. A drone. 13. ..... measure of capacity ... 4. Victoria Queen and Empress (abbr.) 16. A squirrel's nest. 17. Magpie. 22. Indifference. ... 27. a mother's sister. 28. To bare 29. South south-east. (abbr) 30. Emperor (abbr.) 31. To cease 32. The handle of anything.

CLUES DOWN:—1. To trifle. 2. To stretch ... 3. Abb. for company. 4. Attorney (abbr.) 5..... fellow. 6. z DRN (stual) 7. A plural suffix 8. To examine. 9. A place ... 12. Ere. 15. Red Cross (abbr.) 18. To stir up. 19. To perform. 20. Fudled, drunk. 21. The stage of .... 22. An obs. corrup. of "nelas." 23. North North-east (abbr.) 24. An Egyptian dancing girl. 25. Born. 26. Senility

KEY SOLUTION OF THE LOTUS X-WORD PUZZLE NO. V9.

ACROSS—3. DYE. 7. OBIT. 9. SEGO. 10. MISLIKE. 11. EDEN. 13. IRSI (Iris). 15 LI. 16. AE. 17. YON. 19. JR. 20. TIN. 22. ISO. 23. PANDEMONIUM. 28. NAB. 30. MPIS. 33. VALE. 34. VISE.

DOWN:—1. LOVELY. 2. TIME. 4. YOLK. 5. LEER. 6. COSER. 8. TIND. 9. SKIP. 12. DIOTA. 14. SAJOU. 18. NINE. 19. ISIS. 21. ND. 22. IN. 23. P.A. 24. ENE. 25. MATE. 26. OBI. 27. MY. 29. HA. 30. ME. 31. CV. 32. SS.

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Fascism In Japan

Impressions Of A British Traveller

Mr. A. R. Lindt gives from Tokyo in the following contribution to the "Spectator" his impressions of the Fascist spirit in Japan:—

My interpreter's car has left in the uniform, American-seeming streets of modern Tokyo. Here there are only small wooden houses surrounded by little gardens. In this truly Japanese quarter lives the Baron Hiranuma, president of the State Foundation Society, commonly identified with Fascist tendencies. The Baron lives retired from political life but all Japan is aware of his influence on political circles. He is referred to as a future Prime Minister. The servant girl who opens the door throws herself on her knees, humbly touching the ground with her forehead. The Baron receives me in a bare-walled room. In one corner, symbolically, stands the armour of a Samurai.

"It is grossly unfair to me," the Baron opens the conversation, "to refer to the movement of which I am the initiator as an imitation of Fascism. I formulated my political opinions a long time ago, and they owe nothing to foreign influence. That they bear some resemblance to the programme of certain popular European parties is possible, but it is not my concern."

"Our movement is based upon the tradition and the old spirit of Japan. On these I have based, first of all, the cultural ideas. When the American gunboats forced our ports we were several centuries behind the white races. To preserve the integrity of our tefritory, we were obliged to adopt Western civilization as quickly as possible. We had no time to choose, nor to separate the bad from the good. To-day we run the risk of seeing our culture submerged by a foreign civilization. I want the Japanese to realize anew that he possesses a culture of his own. It is his duty to-day to make a selection of Western institutions and to reject those which are incompatible with our own character.

"Consider these dancing establishment which have lately been opened by the hundred in Tokyo. You will see there women in kimonos and wooden sandals—with us it is the women who cling most faithfully to the old customs—dancing with young men in American suits, who have a snobbish disdain for the old tradition of our country. Indeed, our men and women are becoming almost of different race. Jazz music and the manner of dancing imported from abroad by our students shock both our moral and our artistic conceptions. These dancing-halls must be shut and jazz be forbidden. I make an appeal to my countrymen: Back to Asia! The Government must return to the old principles formulated by the great Asiatic philosophers. These principles are those of virtue and unselfishness. That they may be triumphant, we must use force."

OBLIGED TO BE POLITICIANS.

The members of the State Foundation Society, apart from a few intellectuals, are principally military officers. It is the army, above all, which backs the ideas of Baron Hiranuma. Until a year ago, it had one principle which it had never betrayed: "The army has no concern with political questions." At the same time it was always very much concerned with the national security of Japan, which had become almost an obsession with the military leaders. This security was considered jeopardized by the too conciliatory attitude of the Government towards China and endangered by the spread of Communism in Asia. The military leaders knew the parliamentary system to be corrupt and incapable of change. They then intervened in Manchuria, determined to save the country from imminent danger. Although the Government continued officially to subsist, the generals had in effect eliminated it, and it was they who exercised the power. Hence their obligation to become politicians.

If, in regard to foreign policy, they propagated pure nationalism, they gave proof, as to home policy, of a certain anti-capittalist tendency. The majority of military officers belong to Samurai families. Before the modernization of Japan in the last century the Samurai constituted the privileged class of warriors. The reform deprived them of their special rights. Though it was they who, as officers of the modern army, won the battles which gave to Japan her position as a great power, they drew from their success no material or political profit. The new governing class came to be composed of a few commercial families who monopolised the industry and all the important parts of the economical life. It was the trusts, the big interests, yhich gained a dominating influence on politics. The parliamentary system, introduced into Japan before the mass of electors had received the necessary political education, became extremely corrupt. Financial considerations ruled both parties and politicians, who very often became mere instruments of the big interests. It was in the trusts that the army officers attacked the causes of the failure of the parliamentafy 'regime.'

ON COMMON GROUND.

By reason of this hostility against capitalism, the army and the Socialists met on common ground. The Labour parties, not having sufficient money to buy their electors—a common practice in Japan had had so little parliamentary success that they began to criticise the Parliamentary system itself. Certain party leaders who found themselves at once Nationalist and Socialist in sympathy profited by this atmosphere to found a "National-Socialist Party." The wave of nationalism raised by the Sino-Japanese incident won for them a few more supporters even from the left wing. They succeeded also in incorporating some fraction of the peasant party, which had suffered the same defeats in the electoral campaigns. The peasants are anti-capitalist inasmuch as they attack the system of big property-owners but, in common with the peasants of all countries, they are conservative, and in consequence fervent Nationalists.

Although the conceptions of these spokesmen of the workers and peasants are roughly speaking, identical with those of the army, there has been no real 'rapprochement' so far. It is recognized on both sides that there is a certain possibility of collaboration, but no organization has been created to this end. The army itself is dispersed among a number of political societies which have not yet succeeded in reuniting in the new Nationalist party which Mr. Adachi (one of the most capable and energetic politicians of Japan, but somewhat compromised by his former parliamentary career) has founded on the basis of the principles of the State Foundation Society. Behind the whole movement are a few small circles in favour of direct action. It is these circles who are responsible for the political assassinations of last summer.

These various groups have not yet decided upon a common programme, but there are certain points on which they fall into general agreement. Their conceptions of foreign policy are based upon an almost mystical idea. Mr. Adachi explained it to me: "In the growth of the Japanese population, which began only during the last century, we perceive the hand of Providence calling upon the Japanese race to play a great role in the history of the world." "Some of the leaders of the new movement believe that this role will be to liberate the yellow race from the predominance of the white race, some under the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics" advise the proclamation of an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, which would give a free hand to Japanese policy in the Far East; some claim that Japan should withdraw from European affairs and concentrate her activities on Asia. But on the question of whether Japan should or should not withdraw from the League of Nations, they are again divided.

In their attitude towards the Manchurian problem they are, however, for once in harmony. As they believe that the economical and military security of Japan depends on the maintenance of the new Manchukuo regime they have proclaimed that no proposition involving its abolition can have the slightest chance of success. They are the most fervent and unwavering supporters of the new Manchurian state.

SEARCH FOR A JAPANESE MUSSOLINI.

A well-known Professor of the Waseda University, who was the first to recognize that the principles of Fascism could be applied to the Japanese nationalist movement, has just returned from a journey which he made for the purpose of studying the Fascist movements abroad. In Italy he had spoken with Mussolini.

"I am sure," he said to me, "that the necessary conditions for a Fascist regime exist to-day in Japan. We have the failure of the existing system: we have an emergency which demands immediate action; and we have the movement, backed by the force of the army. One thing is lacking—a Mussolini. We need the man of genius, who out of these different societies and groups, with their somewhat confused ideas, will form the united party which alone can accomplish the gigantic task of reorganizing the cultural and political life of the whole country."

He continued, somewhat resigned: "I am seeking for this man, but I have not yet found him. Neither in the person of the great philosopher Hiranuma nor in the skilled politician Adachi, nor amidst the military leaders I am seeking for him still. Without a dictator our movement may remain nothing but an empty political discussion."

PREACH ROAD-SENSE TO!

The Pedestrian's Retort To Clichefied Corporators

(By "PROMENEUR.")

Any decent-minded person, who is not lacking in average intelligence and who has not allowed his soul to be corrupted and deadened by all the influences that count for a great deal in our civic life, ought to blush at the worthy citizenry who recently plunged themselves into such visible and spectacular agony in trying to broadcast road-sense for the benefit of mere pedestrians of the city.

FED ON CLICHES.

I will say at once that road-sense, whatever it means, is an imported 'cliche' and our Municipal Councillors should at least have satisfied themselves that its application 'apropos' the majority of pedestrians who walk the pavement or street in this city had had the justification of the minimum common-sense. It never struck them, for instance, that, anything could be wrong either with the automobiles or the roads on which they are driven more than with the pedestrians who are supposed to be deficient in 'their' road-sense. Road-sense presupposes a certain system of well-made roads as well as of pavements and a set of traffic rules for the guidance of both vehicles and pedestrians so that, it would be idiotic to talk of road-sense where there is frequently no pavement at all and where any insane driver considers himself fully licensed to crash into the scurrying, cowering, helpless pedestrians.

DRIVER'S SHARE.

Again, the responsibility in street-accidents is shared by the drivers of vehicles. Surely, the pedestrians do not enjoy getting crushed under the wheels of a passing-car; and drunken or incompetent drivers are not as rare as careless pedestrians, who would appear to take delight in getting themselves killed or maimed. Might not our grave and wise men in the Municipal Hall, who talk so gushingly of the depravity of pedestrians, preach their precious road-sense to the motorists and mercenary drivers with better results? What have they done to improve the conditions of traffic in certain localities where the streets are too narrow for heavy traffic, where there are no pavements at all and where, on the top of all this, fast vehicular traffic is conducted in a manner which would produce a large number of 'casualties' but for the wonderful road-sense combined with qualities of pluck and patience the pedestrians display?

CORPORATORS SHOULD WALK.

The only sensible thing to do in these conditions is to demand, not road-sense or any other obsessional, imaginary nonsense in the victims of rash driving, but obedience to such regulations of vehicular traffic as the city police enforce and to see further that cases of breach of these rules are properly dealt with. The police should be asked not to shout at pedestrians, but to pull up the drivers of cars, both drunk and sober, who defy traffic regulations. People have, of necessity, to walk the street where there is no pavement or where it is overflown with pedestrians unless our civic gentry conjure up subterranean tunnels or airways linking housetops and it is worse than stupidity not to compel motorists to drive slowly and carefully. In the meantime, the enthusiasts of pedestrian road-sense would do well to walk on their legs in some of the city's roads and learn the realities of the pedestrians' ordeal before they crowed over the metaphysical abstractions of road-sense.

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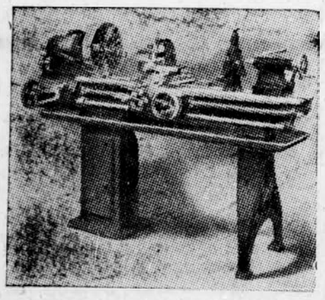

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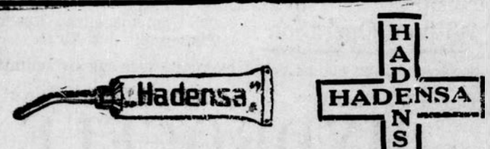

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Russia Revisited

I First Impressions

Michael Farbman describes in the "New Republic", New York, the impressions of a second tour in the Soviet:—

My first impression of the difference between the Russia of 1930 and that of 1932 I received when I got to Berlin, where the resident Moscow correspondent of an important American newspaper, then on holiday, communiserated me on having to go to Russia. "I pity you," he said, "Russia is the dullest country in the world just now. They are positively settling down; and there is nothing to write about." I may add that this particular journalist, sensing the news value of what soon afterwards happened, interrupted his holiday a week or two later, and returned to Moscow. He was brought back, however, not by anything that was happening in Moscow, but by the tension in the Far East and the possibility that the U.S.S.R. might be involved.

When I got to the Russian capital myself I could not but concur in his judgment of the situation. It was radically different from what it had been in 1930, and from a newspaper man's point of view certainly merited the description "dull". The political tension of two years before had disappeared. True, the newspapers indulged in the traditional exhortation to fight the "Right Opposition"; but there was no Opposition. And there was no life or sprit in the old crusade. The leadership of the Communist party was no longer a matter of dispute; Stalin seemed finally to have established himself in that position, and the general line of the party policy went unchallenged. Rykov, formerly chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, had been relegated to the decent obscurity of Postmaster-General. Bukharin had exchanged the political platform for the more congenial task of directing research work on the Five-Year-Plan. Kamenev, once Lenin's foremost lieutenant, had started a new career as editor of the works of Alexander Hirzen and Goethe. And Tomsky, the founder and leader of the trade-union movement, had been promoted to the position of head of the State Publishing Department. Since then, of course, Kamenev, Zinoviev and a number of others have been dismissed from their posts and read out of the party.

LESS STRAINED ATMOSPHERE.

The general atmosphere was less strained than it had been when I last visited Russia. A tendency toward conciliation was perceptible, in noteworthy contrast to that frenzy of suspicion and persecution which had animated the trials of the so-called wreckers in 1930. The engineers, many of them just released from prison, had met the friendly gesture of the government halfway and were seemingly content with their new privileged position, now equal to that of the workers. The intense propaganda for the Five-Year-Plan, a marked feature of 1930, had completely lapsed. The illuminated signs and flowerbeds adve it had disappeared. So too had the white-lettered scarlet banners which used to proclaim it in every street. The press had ceased to display it in the old fashion. The Plan was now an old story; and the discussion of it in Pravda or Izvestia was no longer dramatic and hysterical but stern and matter of fact.

I do not mean to suggest that the energy and ardour of the earlier years of reconstruction have waned; only that they have been qualified and quickened by a certain maturity and misgiving. The stage now reached is one that demands deliberation rather than precipitation, persistent and sustained effort rather than enthusiasm and impetuosity. Along with boundless confidence in the ultimate success of the Plan there is noticeable worry and anxiety because of the enormous scope of the enterprise and the tremendous difficulties of management and control.

QUESTION OF CENTRAL CONTROL.

Of all the big problems which await solution in the U.S.S.R. that of the central management is by far the most difficult and the most important. At present the entire work of control and management is in the hands of a comparatively small group composed of the Bolshevik "Old Guard" and a few engineers and administrators who have made their way to the front lately by or "Cyclopeans" as they are call the extraordinary enterprise and industry they have displayed. The number of these supermen, ed, is difficult to ascertain. I have been told that there are a thousand of them, but I fancy that this must be an exaggerated estimate. The supreme control must obviously rest with a much smaller number. Of the ability and assiduity of this group there can be no doubt; their talents, their endurance and their devotion may entitle them to rank as supermen. And it is conceivable that up to the present stage they were indispensable, but the enterprises they are called upon to direct are rapidly getting beyond the control of any set of supermen. This is being slowly and ruefully recognised but the difficulty remains: it is how to obtain men who can be entrusted with the task and who will accept and assume responsibility.

"In a period of reconstruction the mastery of technique is the all-important thing." Such is Stalin's dictum, and this is the Bolshevik slogan of to-day. It replaces all other appeals and drives. The older kinds of Socialist labour discipline—such as "Socialist emulation" and "shock methods"—which held the field two years ago are still in force, but they are being relegated more or less into the background in favour of a new drive for the acquisition skill. The whole labouring population from the youngest apprentice to the oldest worker is being stimulated by the demand for an increasing skill and by the great opportunity for personal advancement it affords.

"Raise your qualification!" is the slogan of to-day, and a peasant who arrives in a town to become a hodman not only strives to become a fully qualified bricklayer in a few weeks' time, but is officially encouraged and even driven to reach this position in less than three weeks. The Central Institute of Labour—the body responsible for the organisation of work and works and for the mass training of the workers—claims that its methods are now so elaborate and coordinated that it can turn out expert bricklayers in this time.

Obviously these methods of high-speed training are far from being ideal. But they probably represent the only way in which Russia can meet her colossal needs in this field. Though the country obtain in this way a more or less satisfactory supply of trained workers, it stands desperately in need of highly skilled foremen, technicians and engineers. The training of such men cannot proceed at the same pace as that of the mass of unskilled or semi-skilled workers. And though the government is its utmost to accelerate such training and to procure native recruits, it has to admit that in this respect it must in the main look abroad for the necessary supplies.

There are already thousands of such engineers and technicians, mostly German and American, in the U.S.S.R. and tens of thousands could easily be absorbed by industry.

TWO TYPES OF SELLING.

Of the major impressions I received in revisiting Russia this year, the most welcome was the practical absence of queues outthe shops, which themselves seemed to have undergone a change. There were fewer of the old co-operative shops, and a new kind of shop was in evidence. Some of these were obviously well stocked and full of customers, and others were making quite an ambitious attempt at window-dressing, a most unusual sight in Moscow. The former kind are "called "closed distributors," that is, shops at which only registered customers are allowed to deal. The latter are styled "commercial shops," that is, shops at which all sorts of goods can be purchased not at a controlled but a so-called commercial price—a price which allows a larger margin of profit than is customary in the cooperative or the closed shops.

These two new types of shops represent a definite departure from post-revolutionary customs, and it is quite conceivable that they foreshadow the system of distribution which will be in force in the near future when rationing is abolished and the supply of goods will be controlled by a managed price level.

Of these new types the closed shops are of course the most important and constitute an entirely new development. The first of these shops were opened more than a year ago at some of the factories, but it was only in the winter of 1931-32 that they assumed their present prominence. To-day every big factory or group of factories and every important government has its own "closed distributor." The Moscow Militia (Police), the Commissariat of Heavy Industries, the Society of Former Political Prisoners, the foreign specialists, all are registered at their own closed shops—so that this new "distributive" system embraces not only the entire working class but the bulk of the Soviet civil service, and probably accounts for the shopping of two-thirds of the Moscow population.

The frst impression gets of this system is that it is destroying the old equalitarian principle in distribution by creating privileged groups of customers, who obtain better and, what is equally important, more secure, supplies. The Bolshevik leaders realize quite well the implications of this new system, and I have not met a single one who was pleased with it or did not wish for its abolition. But they maintain that in the present shortage of goods it is imperative that the workers should be guaranteed their supplies.

The objection made to these shops is not one of principle; on the contrary it is quite possible that distribution may best be organised more or less on these lines. What is disliked is the preferential treatment given to certain classes and the exclusion from these privileges of so large a proportion of the population. In Moscow almost a third of the inhabitants have no access to these shops, and the proportion of excluded persons in the provincial towns is probably larger. The plain citizen who is left outside the closed shops has to rely for this supplies on the ordinary co-operative stores, where he gets his rations of the necessities of life, and on the commercial shop for goods outside this category.

Whether this system leads to a real inequality of supplies is doubtful; in many cases the difference between the standard of supplies for the privileged and that for the unprivileged is not very great. The point is that the unprivileged have first to make a greater effort to obtain supplies and then have to pay ever so much more for them.

VARYING VALUE OF RUBLE.

The difference in the price level in the various shops and restaurants still further disturbs the value of the currency. Everybody who lives in or who goes to Russia to calculate the value of the ruble in terms of gold. But after making many attempts myself and after discussing the matter with currency experts, I have come to the conclusion that the ruble cannnot be valued at present on any settled way. Its value will vary in accordance with what is purchased, where it is spent and by whom it is spent. If it is, for instance, spent on lodgings (outside hotels), on electric lights, on gas, on trams or on other public utilities such as stamps, telephone and telegraph service, books and newspapers, the ruble retains its full gold value and is probably worth more. Spent in the co-operative shop on staple commodities, it will be found to have depreciated slightly, while it depreciates from 30 to 60 per cent. if it is spent in the free market or on uncontrolled goods in the commercial shops.

Confronted with these new departures some of us may be inclined to draw a parallel between them and the times of the New Economic Policy. Some observers, indeed, describe the present situation as the beginning of a neo-N.E.P.; and Stalin's recent decrees, permitting collective farms and individual peasants some trading in grain on the open market, are certain to increase this impression. But such an idea is surely wrong. All that these concessions signify is that certain difficulties have to be immediately met. The concessions are nothing but tactical moves in full accordance with the general Bolshevik principle. At the utmost they represent nothing more than a repudiation of the more naive and unworkable manifestations of the equalitarian spirit. The main significance of what is going on in Russia to-day lies, indeed, in the attempt to find a 'practical' solution of certain urgent problems.

To find a harmony between the abstract claims of communism and the concrete conditions of an actual communist state is the great need in Russia to-day. We have become so accustomed to opposing the communist antithesis of complete equality to the capitalist thesis of inequality that the moment we see the Bolsheviks deviating from rigid equality we are inclined to declare that their experiment has failed. We ought to recognize that the discovering of a 'via media' between the capitalist and the communist doctrines might well prove to be the most vital and significant outcome of the experiment.

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"Extract of Chairman's Speech dated the 10th December, 1932 .

SCHEMES

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WORKING

A reserve fund including the contingency fund was, at the end of last year, shown as Rs. 9,609-6-2; this has now increased by more than **300 per cent** showing the remarkable figure of Rs. 41,278-10-6. Moreover the Company has already paid claims amounting to nearly Rs. 50,000 which is a record for a Company of this standing.

(Extract of Chairman's Speech)

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
December 17.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.
Vasna, Partridge, Busrah
Vita, Brady, Karachi
Nrjehan McLean, Rangoon.
British Sailor, Smith, Abadan

DEPARTURES
December 17
Alipore Carter, Kobe.
December 18.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah.
City of Bedford Kendall, Calcutta
Jalapalaka, Curtney, Rangoon.

LOADING.
December 17.
Steamer Tergestea for Trieste.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail stamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S British Sailor:—The A. P. O Coy's steamer British Sailor, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Saku Maru:—The K N Coy's steamer Saku Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, sailel yesterday for Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 37 pilgrims.

S S City of Bedford:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Bedford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a same bottom cargo.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Siindia S N Ccy's steamer Jalapalaka, sailed yesteday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Scheer 412., Hamburg 17/12, Volkart Bros.
3 Tarantia 3098, Karachi 5|1|33, Grahams T Co.
5 City of Bedford 4107, Madras 17/12, F. F. Campbell & Co.
6 Masula 4566, London 19|12, M M & Co.
7 Paris Maru, 4474, Japan 24-12 O S Kaisha
8 Sumatra 3651, Karachi 19|12 L Triestino N Co.
9 City of Perth 4153 Karachi 22-12 K Nixon & Co.
12 Jalapalaka 2620, Rangoon 18/12, Scindia S. N. Co.
16 Alipore 3241, Japan 18|12, M M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Kidderpore, 3263 Karachi 20|12 M M & Co. (P and O.)
5 Africana 863 M'Coast, 21-12 Merchant S N Co.
6 Fuku Mara 2767 Kobe, NF O S Kaisha.
12, M M and Co. (P
12, M. M. and Co. (P. and O.)
7 Orna 2997, Calcutta 18|12 M M & Co.
8 Warialda 1859 NF, NF, M M & Co.
9 Sikh 3288, Calcutta. NF, T. Morrison & Co.
14 Talan Maru 1897, Japan 20|12, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Lalita 283 M'Coast 20-12 Malabar S S Co.
D|E Hatimura 4158, Rangoon 21-12, M M & Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea, Ports, 17|12, T. Morrison and Co.
K Basantkuar ? NF, NF, Nationanl Petrolium Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mantua 23|12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 29|12, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 24|12 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Simla 22|12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Stuart 20|12 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 26|12 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Neuenfels 19|12 L Edwards Ltd.
Sonenfels 26|12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart 3/12 I Edward Ltd.
C/Beerford 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.
TOURISTS SHIP.
Empress of Britain 8|1 M M & Co.
FROM KOBE.
Comorin 16-12. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Celebes Maru 19|12. O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 25-12. P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12. P & O S N Co.
Tokushima Maru 19|12 N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30|12, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BRISBANE.
Strathnaver 24|12 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Lakliva 31/12 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Taratia, 5|1 G TC..
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Masula 19|12, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra 19|12 M Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Paris Maru 24|12, O S Kaisha.
Talan Maru 20|12 N Y Kaisha.
Fuku Maru NF O S Kasha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 21|12 M M & Co.
Vasna 22|12 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Hatimura 21|12 M M & Co.
Nurjehan NF, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Rizwani 2|1, T M & Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Tergestea NF, L T Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Sikh NF, T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Kidderpore 16|12|32.
Sikh 17|12|32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Der. 17.

S S Masula for London:—645 bags goundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—280 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy.

For Alexandretta:—cotton varn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—22 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

S S Comorin for London:—2 bales animal skins, I F Levy.

S S Sumatra for Marseilles:—134 bags gingelly seed, A Govindji.

For Beyrouth:—2 bales cotton yarn, F F Campbell & Co.

For Genoa:—1820 bags linseed, Bros

S S Scheer for Rttoerdam:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomrbhoy.

For Hamburg:—27 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—115 bales wool raw, M Bhuta; 29 bales wool raw, A J Malcuttawala; 5 bales wool raw, G Suchadina; 30 bales wool raw, C Ramsorup; 2560 bags myrabollams, Amin & Sons.

S S Tergestia for Trieste:—15 bales woollen carpets, D Abraham & Sons; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 3921 bags groundnut seed, A Piras & Co.; 1904 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, Chimanlal & Sons.; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Port Said:—1400 bags seasame seed, R Shantilal & Co.; 5 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Famagusta:—25 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Bourgos:—20 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal & Co.

For Salonica:—75 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—46 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Paris Maru for Kobe:- 21 cases sanlalwood oil M B Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—25 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Fuku Maru for Kobe:—34 pces. irovy, G B Somji; 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Taian Maru for Kobe:—53 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

S S Scheer, Agents, Volkart Bros. from Macassar:—56 oags betelnuts.

From Semarang:—1380 bags sugar.

From Probolingo:—2887 bags sugar.

S S Shwedagon, Agents, from Rangoon:—619960 gallons petrol in bulk

S S Varela, Agents, M M & Co. from Busrah:—27 bags silver coins; 32406 bags dry sweet dates; 233 bags beans; 118 bags sheep skins.

From Mohammerah:—75 bags dates; 27 bags beans.

From Karachi:—104 bags potatoes; 1000 bags cocoanut oil cakes; 150 bags wheat; 36 Thillas fish Manure; 50 bales American cotton

S S Jalaputra, agents, S S N Co. from Rangoon:—46711 bags rice; 69 bags cutch; 14 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—1958 cylinders coconut oil; 257 cases tea.

From Cochin:—80 katties hooka shells; 83 bundles coir rope; 81 bags coconuts; 54 bags dry ginger.

S S Tarantia, agents, Graham Tdg. Co. from Liverpool:—164 cases casings; 140 cases china clay; 15 cases soap; 40 cases toilet; 40 cases glycerine; 219 cases beer; 70 cases powdered milk; 83 cases machinery; 6000 bundles steel hcoks; 88 bundles motor covers; 840 drums chemicals; 50 cases tiles; 32 cases nails; 84 cases accumulators; 126 cases whisky; 316 bundles steel; 1110 bundles steel sheets; 249 bundles steel bars; 298 bundles tyres; 616 bundles e'ware; 22 drums varnish; 70 drums dyes; 692 drums paint.

From Manchester:—20 cases cotton prints 145 cases cotton yarn 320 cases cotton; 935 cases machinery; 715 loose weights; 1021 bundles hoops; 80 bundles mill boards; 54 drums lub. oil.

From Glasgow:—39 cases sugar machinery; 100 cases fire clay; 50 cases safetyfuses; 40 drums chemicals; 230 cases cottons; 508 bundles; steel tees; 64 bundles steel rourds; 36 bundles steel plates; 200 bundles pipes; 375 loose cisterns; 50 drums chemicals; 365 drums paint; 116 bundles tubes; 129 cases cotton sewing thread on reels; 875 cases beer; 1100 cases whisky, 235 cases ale; 117 cases wine.

From Suez:—24 drums fuel oil; 12 drums asphalt.

CAUSATIVE PARASITE OF ELEPHANTIASIS

A Scientific Discovery

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 14.

A medical and scientific discovery of considerable importance is reported to have been made by the Medical Entomologist to Travancore, Mr. M. O. T. Iyengar. This is that the causative parasite of elephantiasis in Shertalley and Alleppey districts in North Travancore is "filaria malavi" a worm very different from the "bancrofti" worm which is responsible for elephantiasis in other parts of India. This infection is stated to be widespread in this tract and to cause elephantiasis of a type more virulent than that resulting from the "bancroft" infection.

METHOD OF TREATING

Researches have shown that the method of transmission of the infection is different from the common one. The parasite is carried from man to man by a mosquito known as "mansonioides," other mosquitos like "Culex" being incapable of transmitting the infection. Mr. Iyengar, in an interview, explained how important these findings were in understanding the causation of the disease and in organising effective measures to combat the spread of the infection.

The normal method of treating mosquito breeding place would be of no avail in controlling this disease as the larvae of "mansoniodes" do not come to the surface of the water, but lead a submarine life attached to the roots of water weeds and obtain oxygen from the plant tissue by digging their breathing tubes into it.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1932

ARSENAL INCREASE THEIR LEAD

League Football Matches

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Arsenal further increased their lead in the League to-day by their away victory. In the first half Arsenal, employed shock tactics but Huddersfield recovered and retaliated. Both the defences were very sound. At interval neither side had scored but Coleman scored winning goal after half hour after the resumption.

Sunderland gained creditable victory after having most of the play to themselves. Thomson opened for Sunderland and then Gurney netted brace in quick succession just before interval. This gave Sunderland the lead of three goals to nil at half time. Sunderland forwards were fast and tricky. Portsmouth overplayed. Jack Smith with longrange shot scored for Portsmouth almost at the close of the play.

AT STAMFORD-BRIDGE

Twenty-five thousand witnessed the game at Stamfordbridge. Mills netted with a long shot off pass from Gallacher. Prout, Mills and Tilson followed in quick succession all the goals coming within five minutes.

Manchester City played ten men, Nichools, goalie, not resuming after injuring his leg. It was very windy at New Castle. Forwards were unable to control ball. The Home team was more dangerous in front of the goal, Lang particularly being lively raider. Both the defences were very sound.

AT TOTTENHAM.

Forty-five thousand watched the London Derby at Tottenham which was very thrilling. West Ham scored through individual efforts of Morton who was brilliant. Score stood 1|1 at interval O'Callaghan equalising for the home team. On the resumption the snapping up the low centre from Evans Hunt put Spurs ahead.

The Home team was very unlucky to lose point, the full-back, Whatley, deflecting shot from Puddlefoot.

Stock still retain the leadership in the second division despite their defeat to-day after very keen game in the first half. Amos played a threatening game for Bury. Eldeston opened score for Bury with surprise goal but Stoke headed just before interval, Turner and Johnson scoring. On the change over, Amos scored from Vernons pass. In a very tense struggle the goalkeeper mishandled the ball and Vernon shot in the open goal. Stoke fell away, overplayed by fast forwards.

Bauld opened for Preston with a long cross-shot and Harper (from penalty) and Watmought replied for the visitors before interval. Bradford City played more impressive game and Alexander and Hallows completed the tally.

GATESHEAD vs. CHESTER.

Brentford returned to the winning form. Bristol were better at opening of play. The game was fine struggle on both the sides intent on playing the ball. Burns and Scott (twice) scored for Brentford before interval. In the second half, Gibbins netted for Bristol and Irving added one more goal scoring from the penalty. Allen for Brentford completed the tally with a freekick.

Six-thousand spectators saw the match between Gateshead and Chester. Chester played a more open game. The home team were very lucky to score as the ball from the corner, which was punched out by the goalie, struck Gateshead centre forward and rebounded into the net. Cresswell equalised for Chester before interval. On resumption Hedley and Mantel completed the tally, the former scoring off well-placed freekick from Bennet.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULT

The following are results of footbal matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 4; Blackburn 0.
Bolton 3; Sheffield Wednesday 0
Chelsea 3; Manchester City 1.
Huddersfield 0; Arsenal 1.
Leicester City 2; Birmingham 2.
Liverpool 2; West Bromwich 0.
Middleborough 0 Leeds United 1
Newcastle 0; Derby County 0.
Porstmouth 1; Sunderland 3.
Shefield United 3; Everton 2.
Wolverhampton 2; Blackpool 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 3; Nots County 4.
Burnley 1; Swansea 2.
Charlton 2; Southampton 0.
Grimsby 1; Fulham 0.
Manchester United 4; Lincoln 1
Nottingham Forest 0; Milwall 0
Oldham 2; Chesterfield 0.
Plymouth 3; Port Vale 1.
Preston 1; Bradford City 4.
Stoke 2; Bury 3.
Tottenham 2; Westham 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 2; Torquay 0.
Brighton 1; Coventry 0.
Bristol Rovers 2; Brentford 4.
Cardiff 6; Clapton Orient 1.
Crystal Palace 0; Newport 0.
Gillingham 4; Bornemouth 0.
Norwich 3; Bristol City 0.
Queens Park Rangers 1 Exeter 3
Reading 4; Northampton 0.
Southend 2; Euton 1.
Watford 2; Swindon 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Acrrington 5; Wrexham 3.
Barrrow 0; Stockport 3.
Carlisle vs. Darlington (postponed, ground being waterlodged).
Chester 3; Gateshead 1.
Crewe 1; Hull 1.
Mansfield 2; Halifax 2.
New Brigton 2; Walsall 2;
Rochdale 3; Barnsley 3.
Rotherham 2; Tranmere 0.
Southport 6; Hartlepools 3.
York City 2; Doncaster 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 3; Queens Park 4.
Ayr 0; Celtic 1.
Clyde 2; Morton 1.
Dunde 3; East Stirlingshire 0.
Falkirk 2; Kilmarnock 2.
Motherwell 2; Cowdenbeath 0.
Rangers 4; Hamilton 4.
St. Johnstone 2; Hearts 1.
St. Miren 7; Airdrieonians 1.
Third Lanark 0; Partrick Thistle 3.

—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Bristol 9, U. S. Aldershot 8; Coventry 29, Guy's Hospital 11; Gloucester 12, Devonport Services 4; Harlequins 18, Birkenhead Park 5; Leicester 3, Waterloo 13; Liverpool versus Moseley (missing) Richmond 5. Blackheath 15; Rosslyn Park 6. London. Scottish 18; Old Merchant Taylors 15, Portsmouth Services 9; Aberavon 0, Swansea 0; Neath 3 Pontypool 0; Edinburgh Acadamicals 3, Glasgow Acadamicals 0 and Watsonians 6. West of Scotland 6.

In the International Trials Probables beat Possibles by 37 points to 3 at Torquay;

Scotland beat the Rest by 21 points to 6 at Hawick;

Leinster beat Ulster by 11 points to 8 at Dublin.

NORTHERN UNION RULES

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:

Bradford Northern 6, Huddersfield 14; Castleford 13, Hull 2; Dewsbury 0. Swinton 4; Halifax 2. Rochdale Hornets 13; Hull Kingston Rovers 0, Wigan 9; Keighley 24, Batley 4; Leeds 2, York 8; Leigh 5, Broughton Rangers 12; Salford 13, St. Helens 5; St. Helens Recreation 24; Featherstone 9; Wakefield 4, Hunslet 15; Warrington 13; Barrow 20; Widnes 16, Oldham 2 and Wigan Highfield 9, Bramley 4.—Reuter.

Scottish League Matches

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The following scored in respective matches in the First Division of Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: Adams, Love (twice) (one from penalty); Queens Park: Crawford, Dodds (thrice) (one from penalty); Celtic; Mcgrory, Clyde: Mcgurk, Mcculloch, Kilmarnock: Muir, Mcewan. Motherwell: Ferrier, Mcfadyen, Rangers: Marshall (twice) Mcphail, Smith, Hamilton: Crawley (twice), Herd (twice), St. Johnstone: Ritchie. Fulton, Hearts: Dodds, St. Mirren: Rankin (twice) Knox, Workman, Mccrae (thrice), Airdrieonians: Connor and Partick Mcmillan, Tobbet (from penalty). Ness.—Reuter's Special.

LAWN TENNIS

S. Africa Beats Great Britain

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Durban.—The South African lawn tennis team beat Great Britain by six matches to two in the first of the three tests. Kirby beat Perry 7|5, 6|3. Britishers was off form and was outplayed.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Stringent Monetary Conditions

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

On ear-marking of 19,500,000 gold on the American account, the discount rates tightened sharply and the opinion prevails that the monetary conditions will become more stringent. However, despite the fact that the seasonal demand in the past week was somewhat restricted, supplies of loans were again obtainable on easy terms. Fifty million sterling treasury bills were allotted s25 d6 compared to s16 d6 last week. The Stock Exchange and commercial markets to-day were almost lifeless. Wheat especially was weaker again.—Reuter.

GOLD WORTH £2,300,000 LEAVES BRITAIN

WAR DEBT PAYMENT

More To Follow Shortly

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In connection with the recent War Debt payment, gold shipments on a considerable scale from Britain to the United States will be effected before the end of the year. Consignments of nearly £2,300,000 each are already on the high seas and £9,000,000 more will be shipped in five liners leaving at various dates in the next two weeks. About £2,000,000 worth of gold, which left England on December 7, reached New York last Tuesday. The disposal of these consignments over the number of first class liners is favoured by the marine underwriters and insurance market, has absorbed large amounts without difficulty.

The normal rate of premium for the trans-Atlantic voyage is one shilling per lbs. 100.—B. O. W.

BETRAYER SENTENCED

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Leipzig.—August Jaeger, charged with betraying to French plans the first German gas attack before Langemarck in 1915 has been sentenced by the Supreme Court to 10 years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

STAGGERING BLOW TO DRUG TRAFFIC

DRUGS WORTH £80,000 SEIZED

Biggest Wholesalers In Europe Arrested

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Paris.—A staggering blow was dealt to the European drug traffic by the arrest of two of the biggest wholesalers in Europe and the seizure of drugs valued at £80,000. Drugs were discovered in the possession of 33 year old Turk, Missin Calderon, calling himself a commercial traveller who on being asked to show his identity papers, opened a suitcase to find documents.

The police looking over his shoulder saw suspicious about packages which on investigation, it is alleged, were found to contain 90 lbs. of morphine.

Later the police questioned another man, who came to do business with Calderon and called himself a dried fruit merchant but, it is alleged, he worked with Calderon in sale of drugs.—Reuter.

REGO MURDER CASE

Both Accused "Not Guilty"

ASSESSORS' VERDICT

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 17.

"Not guilty" on all charges preferred against the accused Mrs. Rego and Scrowston was unanimous opinion expressed by Assessors in the Rego murder case before Mr. N. M. Clarke, Sessions Judge. Both accused stand charged with the murder and conspiracy to to murder while the additional charge of concealing evidence is preferred against Mrs. Rego.

The judge reserved judgment till Monday.—A. P.

Dr. Moonje In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Mr. C. Vijayaragavachariar and Dr. Moonje who arrived here this morning met the representatives of Hindus and had a prolonged discussion on the question of seats for the Provincial Legislature as proposed in the Allahabad Unity Committee resolution. A conference of about 80 Hindus has been called to meet to-morrow afternoon when the matter will be further discussed.—A. P.

Reception To Sir M. Iqbal

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A large company was moved to enthusiasm at the Walford Hotel by the recitation of one of Sir M. Iqbals poems on the occasion of the reception in honour of Sir Mohammad Iqbal given by the Iqbal Literary Association. Speakers, who warmly eulogised Sir Iqbals work and genius, included Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Maharaja of Burdwan and Sir Theodore Morrison.—Reuter.

SWADESHI MUSEUM IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Sir P. C. Ray will open the Swadeshi Museum and Bazar at the Gokhale Hall, under the auspices of the Buy Indian League on Monday. Mr. Shiva Rao, Secretary of the League in a statement to the Press, says that the Travancore and Mysore States are co-operating and the former has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 to the League. Intensive Swadeshi campaign is being planned for the New Year throughout the Presidency including a series of exhibitions opening of New Swadeshi stores and introduction of travelling vans.—A. P.

ALLEVIATING NEEDS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

British Legion's Plan

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The whole-hearted support is forthcoming to the Prince of Wales' appeal to the members of the British Legion to alleviate needs of the unemployed and prevent demoralisation through idleness. The Legion's General Secretary has formulated a plan to borrow up-occupied buildings all over the country self-supporting occupational centres. Instructors will train the unemployed to make their own boots, clothing and household necessities and utilise school gymnasia and public baths for physical training.—Reuter.

A LAND-LORD AND 7 WOMEN SENTENCED

Sequel To Attempt To Hold Gujarat Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Decr. 17.

Marutisingh, a landlord in Panch mahals District, and seven women who were arrested for attempting to hold the Gujarat Political Conference, were sentenced to-day. Marutisingh, the President, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, or in default six weeks more. Four women were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, or in default two weeks more, while others got two months' rigorous each.

PLOT TO PROCLAIM REVOLUTION IN ARGENTINA

Leaders Rounded Up

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Buenos Aires.—All leaders alleged to be associated with the recent plot to proclaim revolution, have been rounded up. The ex-President Irigoyen has been deported to Island of Martin Garcia where he was exiled after 1930 rebellion. The ex-President Alvear and the ex-Minister Pueyrredon and General Dellepigne are among Radicals placed aboard cruiser awaiting sailing orders in outer-roads.—Reuter.

PHILLIPINES' INDEPENDENCE IN 12 YEARS

Senate Passes Amended Bill

LONDON, Dec. 17.

(An earlier message read.)

The Senate has not yet disposed of the Phillippines' issue as erroneously reported. It is debating a measure similar to the Hare Bill, but grating independence after 18 years and has carried an amendment limiting the period to eight years, but has now ordered the amendment to be reconsidered).

The Senate has passed he amended Bill granting the Phillipines independence in 12 years' time.—Reuter.

Deficit For Fiscal Year Increased

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Washington.—The Government have increased the deficit for the current fiscal year to 1142 million dollars placing 418 million to the sinking fund for the pubic debt retirement. The income tax collections from 1st July to 15th December amounted to 2536 million compared to 407 million year ago.—Reuter.

SUB-INSPECTOR KILLED AND CONSTABLES INJURED

While Arresting Criminal Gang

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

Mr. Sadiz Ali, sub-Inspector of Police, has been killed and two police constables injured at Hyderabad (Sind) while arresting an alleged offender, recently the Criminal Investigation Department under the Superintendent of Police, Lahore, got a clue to the existence of an alleged dangerous criminal gang and in order to arrest one of its members named Santsingh, a posse of foot constables under Mr. Sadiq Ali left for Hyderabad (Sind) a few days ago. They, assisted by the Hyderabad Police, went to arrest the wanted man, but the latter, it is stated, hurled a bomb killing Mr. Sadiz Ali outright and wounding two constables.

The police here are not certain as to how many constables has been wounded but confirm that Mr. Sadiz Ali has been killed.—A. P.

More Village "Panchayats" In Travancore.

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 14.

The Government of Travancore have sanctioned the establishment of village "panchayat' (courts) at three new centres—viz., Eraniel, Chhaynkil and Shertalai. A sum not exceeding Rs. 1,005 was granted for the purpose at to-day's meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council on the motion of the Additional Head Sircar Vakil.

The Census Commissioner moved for the grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 750 for the Malayalam translation of the Census report of 1931. This grant was also made.

Another notable grant made today was a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 for industrial loans.

The Government have also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to the Seventh All-Travancore Co-operative Conference to be held at Neyyatankaral during the ensuing Christmas holidays.—A.P.

Mr. S. C. Bose Reaches Lucknow For Treatment

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who was undergoing treatment at the Bhowali Sanatorium, arrived here from Nainital this morning and was taken to Balrampur Hospital where he will lodge in a European ward.

Lt. Col. H. C. Buckley, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, will treat him The Medical Officer attached to the Sanatorium accompanied him.—A.P.

All India Weather

POONA, Dec. 18.

The Western disturbance caused a light local rain or snow in the north Baluchistan and Kashmir. Few falls are also reported from Assam and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Shillong, Sonamarg and Pamban, quarter of an inch.

Forecast:—Rain or snowfall will increase along the Frontier and in Kashmir.—A.P.

Tom Mann And Llewllyn Prefer Jail

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Tom Mann and Llewellyn have refused to enter recognisances and have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the first division.—Reuter.

"IT WILL CAUSE MISERY TO THE INNOCENTS"

COLLECTIVE FINE ON CHITTAGONG HINDUS

Deputation Waits On Governor

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

A deputation representing the Chittagong Terrorism Suppression Committee waited on the Bengal Governor this morning in connection with the collective fine on Chittagong Hindns. The deputationists in a memorial submitted that the realisation of of the sum of Rs. 80,000 from the Chittagong Municipality and some neighbouring villages was unwarranted by known facts and would cause untold misery to thousands of innocent people for offenses of some unknown few, and would operate as a heavy punishment for no fault of theirs which is "opposed to the principles of British Justice" and which would defeat the very purpose of securing co-operation of law abiding people of the district for which the Governor had appealed and which they had been trying to offer. The deputationists prayed that His Excellency might consider their case and save the poor law abiding Hindu population of Chittagong from misery by rescinding the order of fine.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Replying His Excellency observed that the Government must judge the results and in absence of that, the Government announced the decision to collect the fine. If results were forthcoming, they would not find Government unsympathetic or lacking in consideration. Referring to the movement, His Excellency said that immense widespread loss and suffering has been caused by the movement which started with the armoury raid two and half years ago. The Province as a whole is paying for activities of revolutionaries. It was not wholly inappropriate, therefore, that Chittagong should bear some extra burden in relief of the Province as a whole.

His Excellency further said that the armoury raid had been signalled for a new outbreak of terrrorism extending throughout Bengal. Leaders in Chittagong used prestige secured by successful evasion of arrest to incite young men to commit outrages elsewhere. About the activities of the well disposed section, His Excellency said that the Government report was far from satisfactory while these things were happening in their midst not realising their duties to help authorities. They have been content to sit with folded arms.

Concluding His Excellency said that the Government could not accede the proposal of payments by instalments but assured the local officers to show consideration in individual cases where they were satisfied of their genuine inability to pay.—A.P.

AERONAUTICAL COMMITTEE

H. T. Tizard Appointed Chairman

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Mr. H. T. Tizard has been appointed to succeed Sir Richard Glazebrook as Chairman of the Aeronautical Research Committee.

He has been rector of the Imperial College of Science since 1929.—B. O. W.

Sir Huge Stephenson

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor-designate of Burma, arrived this morning here en-route to Rangoon.—A. P.

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